

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 54

FOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED BY SENATE DESPITE PROTEST

Funds for European Peoples,
Except Enemies of Allies,
Now Available—Supplies to
Be Bought in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. By a vote of 53 to 18, the Senate, late on Friday, passed the \$100,000,000 emergency appropriation for food relief in Europe. The bill becomes immediately available, as food can be purchased on the strength of it and dispatched to the regions in Europe where it is most needed. As the bill finally passed the Senate, an amendment was adopted which makes it obligatory on the Interallied Food Commission, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, to spend the American contribution, as far as possible, in this country.

A pool of \$300,000,000 is to be formed, the Allies of the United States contributing \$200,000,000 to the joint fund. If the situation in Europe is really as serious as messages of the last week would indicate, it is doubtful if this pool will be enough to last until the next harvest, it is said, although it will relieve the immediate situation. On the other hand, the attempt of the representatives at the Peace Conference to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Russia and to stop destruction of foodstuffs by Bolsheviki may modify the acuteness of the food shortage in countries contiguous to Russian territory.

No part of the appropriation made by Congress can, under the act, be used to feed Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, though there is a rider which permits aid to Armenians and Syrians in what is still technically Turkish territory. According to the terms of the bill, the money given by the United States is to be returned, though the method, the time and machinery through which repayment is to be made is not specifically defined. An itemized statement showing actual expenditures must be made to Congress.

Vigorous opposition to the appropriation continued until the vote was taken. So determined was this opposition that at one time a filibuster seemed possible. The belief on the part of some senators that the "Macedonian" cry for relief came from Chicago complicated an issue in itself.

Again on Friday, Senator Borah insisted that the packers had originated and promoted the plan in order to safeguard their own interests and to prevent a slump in prices. He insists that he had evidence in his possession to prove that his contention was true. Senator La Follette, in a speech in opposition to the bill, declared that "the horns and the hoofs of the beef trust can be seen through the mantle of charity."

Food First Consideration

Methods Found Necessary by Mr. Hoover to Feed the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The efforts apparent in some quarters to connect Herbert C. Hoover directly with the allied profiteering policy of the packers have been received with some show of amusement, not unminged with amazement, by the Food Administrator's friends, who were in his confidence during the war. According to the understanding of the Hoover policy by these friends, any attack upon him is bound to have no other effect than to bring out more in relief the actual service he performed for the world.

In the absence of any direct statement from Mr. Hoover himself, who is in Europe, still engaged in enterprises to supply food for the various populations, his friends feel that the facts concerning his policy must prove most enlightening at this time. Incidentally, these facts may show some persons when they realize what means Mr. Hoover had to resort to in order to get food in sufficient quantities to the Allies in order to give them sustenance to hold out against the enemy until the force of the United States, in a military way, could be exerted.

When the British and the French missions came to the United States in May, 1917, they told officials here that the situation then was so precarious that it was a question whether the Allies could hold out very long. The length of time they estimated that they could hold out was figured in days. At this time one individual, Mr. Hoover, had been given the responsibility of supplying the food that was needed.

Before this day the President had repeatedly appealed to the people to gather all their resources for the winning of the war. He had appealed to every patriotic sentiment of the masses. But the country, new in the war, was more or less apathetic. Pacifism was rife, and the country was far from that solidarity which in the later days characterized its attitude. The President's appeals to patriotism did not meet with much response, at least not the response the government wanted.

Now, as any one who knows Mr. Hoover will say, he is a most practical man. He learned practical things as

MANITOBA PROMISED POLITICAL EQUALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba. The most important feature of the legislation foreshadowed in the speech from the throne for the session of the Manitoba Legislature just convened, is the promise that legislation will be enacted to place women of the Province on terms of entire political equality with men. Acts which have caused inequality of civil and property rights will be amended. A promise is also made of legislation to coordinate social and charitable effort throughout the Province.

In all probability the session will be a short one. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Aikine, conducted the opening.

WOMEN DEPUTIES IN GERMAN ASSEMBLY

Three Women Are Successful
Candidates at Recent Election

—General Disarming in Berlin
Leads to Better Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Final figures for the German elections still remain to be forthcoming, and no material alteration of the balance of parties shown yesterday is yet indicated. As to the personnel of the National Assembly, messages indicate that most of the political leaders of the various parties in the old Reichstag have been returned, while an innovation will be the presence of women members.

According to present information, these will number three namely, Frau Baum from Schleswig-Holstein, Frau Anna Blos, wife of the Premier of Wurtemberg, and Dr. Gertrude Baumer, prominent suffragist and social worker, who has been returned as the Democratic Party's candidate for a Hamburg constituency.

A Berlin message states that the Crown Princess was among those who duly recorded their vote at Potsdam. It is further stated that 19 re-elections will be necessary, owing to the extent to which Spartacists contrived to destroy election lists.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the day following the elections to the National Assembly, the disarming of those not authorized to carry arms was begun, and quiet and order have been reestablished. Herr Noke has consequently ordered the removal from Berlin of the volunteer corps, with the exception of the Reinhardt regiment, and of the naval brigade, which are to remain to protect the government and state property, if necessary, as well as to maintain order.

The latter task will be undertaken in the first place by police, aided by the safety corps, and, in case of need, these have the opportunity of calling upon the help of the Berlin corps through the intermediary of the Berlin Kommandatur and the military authorities.

The message adds that the volunteer troops of the Ludwigs army detachment have been taken to the immediate vicinity of the capital.

Danzig's Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the transfer of German main headquarters to the east, to be effected immediately, has been announced. In future, Kolberg will be the main headquarters, and von Hindenburg will take over the direction of the operations requisite for the protection of the German eastern frontier.

Meanwhile, the Dusseldorf Nachrichten reproduces von Hindenburg's reply to a request from the Danzig town council, requesting him to preserve "our old German Danzig" and the province of West Prussia to the German Empire.

Von Hindenburg wrote that the welfare of the German eastern marches, and especially the town of Danzig, were very dear to his heart, and he would do everything to prevent the town being torn from the German Empire.

Constitution Plan Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Berlin wireless message states that serious misgivings are expressed on the Prussian side regarding the proposed Constitution for the German Empire.

The criticism is directed against the proposal that all isolated parts of the country should have the right to set up a new state by plebiscite and to separate from the state which formerly existed.

Independent Socialist Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the Independent Socialists have called a party conference at Berlin for Feb. 2.

The party officials will be re-elected then.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE IS ACTIVE IN EUROPE

Delegates of American Anti-Saloon League to Aid Temperance Movement Abroad—Peace Conference Watched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—William E. Johnson, organizing secretary of the American Anti-Saloon League, has come to England to organize the league's new European work. The league, under a more comprehensive name, is opening an office in London to serve as an information and literature depot, and as a center of the new organization.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Mr. Johnson said:

"We realize that our work in America is practically finished. We have a magnificent organization, with over 100 offices, scattered throughout the United States, and we decided to use that organization to raise money and promote the prohibition movement in other countries. We have no idea of starting a new movement, but are going to assist with money, speakers and literature, existing organizations which have already done splendid work."

"Many erroneous statements have been made about the failure of the prohibition movement in America, whereas the only reason why it has been adopted throughout the country is because it has been such a success."

Mr. Johnson referred to the great conference held by the league in Columbus, Ohio, in November last, and attended by several prominent temperance workers from Great Britain, when the whole situation was reviewed, and an international league for the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the world was planned. The conference also appointed a committee to go to Paris and watch the proceedings at the Peace Conference.

Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman of the committee, accompanied by L. D. Musgrove, Alabama, and Dr. H. B. Carre of Nashville, Tennessee, passed through London recently on their way there.

Their mission to Paris is twofold. They want to see that nothing is done at the Peace Conference to interfere with any nation that prohibits the introduction of liquor within its borders. The experience of America during the war has shown the necessity for this. America's war prohibitive measure was held up for months because of the representations made by a European wine exporting country. The State Department was impressed with these representations, but Congress would make no exemption in favor of the foreign country, when it was making no exemption in favor of Californian wine.

The second point to be considered by the committee is the protection of native races. The committee wants some affirmative action taken throughout the world.

Speaking of the prospects for the league's work in the near future, Mr. Johnson said that there was a good opening for their cooperation in Scotland, and a good deal of work to be done in Denmark and Sweden, where, before the war, there had been a strong temperance movement. Under Austrian occupation of Serbia, most of the days had been locked up or hanged, and he had feared that Dr. Djorgic K. Stajic, secretary of the Serbian temperance organization, might be a victim. He had just heard, however, that the doctor had succeeded in escaping, and had been in Rome time in Corfu, and that he and his friends were anxious to get to work again, and would be glad for help from America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

BOLIVIA TO PRESENT CLAIMS TO LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—Senor Ismael Montes, the Bolivian Minister, states that a declaration has been sent to the French Government, relating to the rights which Bolivia will defend before the League of Nations in order that Tacna Arica may be annexed. Bolivia cites historical and geographical titles, and will be supported by Peru.

MR. CHURCHILL ON STATE SOCIALISM

Former Munitions Minister Declares Himself Almost Converted to Socialism Through Achievements of Workers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, speaking at a dinner given in his honor at Claridge's by the staff of the Ministry of Munitions on Wednesday night, said that he had been very nearly, but not quite, convinced by his experience at the Munitions Ministry, that Socialism was possible. He was like people trembling on the border line between individual enterprise, proceeding in fierce competition, and a vast organized machinery of production, supported by all that was best in the nation, and proceeding on calculation and design, to multiply enormously the prosperity of the whole people.

"I consider," continued Mr. Churchill, "that the achievements of the Ministry of Munitions constitute the greatest argument for state socialism that has ever been produced. To regulate from a government office affairs of the variety, multiplicity, and scope that we have been dealing with, is a feat never attempted before, and that it should have achieved such a measure of success, constitutes a new fact in the political history and experience of the world."

Mr. Churchill then remarked that the men who had achieved this success were not of official origin. They were men who, in the majority, had already reached the top of their respective professions. If he was not convinced by the great success of the Ministry of Munitions of the possibility of universal state action regarding supply and production, it was because he did not see from what new sources in the future they were likely to obtain those individual elements of strength and initiative and enterprise, without which, after all, they could never have succeeded in any respect.

THREE MORE STATES SEND CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The certificates of Oregon, Ohio and Illinois were received at the State Department on Friday, giving official notice of the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. These three with the 27 heretofore reported, make the total 30—up to Friday night, six more are required before the proclamation can be issued.

GERMANS RETURN SPECIE TO BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A special train from Germany has arrived in Brussels with aid to the value of 740,000 francs of beer. The beer was stolen from Belgium during the war.

STUDY OF FUTURE STATUS OF LABOR

New South Wales Minister for Labor and Industry Specifies Reforms Which He Thinks All Nations Can Agree to Adopt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That a new world labor policy of sane and rapid progress shall be adopted to prevent the growth of a destructive policy such as has reduced Russia to her present position is urged by the Honorable G. S. Beeby, M. L. A., Minister for Labor and Industry and Associate Commissioner of the Board of Trade, New South Wales, who was sent by his government to America and England to study labor and industrial conditions. Mr. Beeby, who sails today for England, expressed his views on the labor situation as follows for The Christian Science Monitor:

"The consideration by the Peace Conference of industrial questions shows how profoundly civilization has been affected by the war. If in the end the nations of the proposed league can agree on certain fundamentals as to the future status of labor, then indeed the war will not have been in vain. In most countries reform has been retarded in the past by international considerations. Each nation has contended that it could not increase its labor cost of production above that of competing countries, and this has often been the excuse for refusing to proceed with humane legislation. But the war has removed this brake on progress. The days of cheap labor and long hours of employment have been banished from all civilized countries, and there will throughout the world in the future be a uniformity of industrial conditions which will prevent one country from obtaining undue advantage over another in its cost of production. In the future, nations will only secure advantage over competitors by superior efficiency and organization of industry."

"From my rather hurried survey of the position in America, I think the difficulty here will be to get employers to realize that there has been a change in the community which goes to the very root of things. Labor throughout the world will not be satisfied with some slight readjustment of the wage problem or any minor reforms grudgingly granted. Labor has become conscious of its power. It is the deciding factor in the war. It is provided from its ranks the bulk of the army, and it furnished the material which made the triumph of the Allies possible. Industrial reconstruction to them is not merely a phrase to be conjured with by theorists. Labor sees its opportunity for international action, and if the international movement is met in the proper spirit, it can enormously increase the general standard of comfort of the community without in any way destroying the institutions of civilization."

"The workers of the world, as a body, are not revolutionary in tendency, but they are in a mood today in which if their aspirations for the adoption of a new world labor policy of sane and rapid progress is not conceded, they can easily become infected with the destructive policy that has reduced Russia to its appalling position. The world has reached a somewhat critical position in which it must make its choice between two sets of ideas. It must either adopt a policy of sane progress based on individualism or it will drift rapidly into communistic socialism. The latter development will only be avoided by the frank recognition of the necessity for conceding at once the universal need of certain definite reforms."

"I believe that with very little difficulty all the important nations of the world today can be induced to adopt somewhat similar legislation to achieve the following purposes:

"1. Recognition of the eight-hour day.

"2. Recognition of the principle of the living wage, with the creation of necessary machinery for its ascertainment and enforcement.

"3. The full protection of child labor and the definite expansion of compulsory primary education to all children up to a certain age.

"4. Universal liberal laws for workmen's compensation and for insurance against sickness and unemployment.

"5. A world-wide scheme for the better housing of the people.

"There is hardly a country in the world which does not agree that in theory all these reforms are desirable, but now the opportunity seems to exist to get international action which will bring theory into practice and open a new era of human progress."

"But even supposing these reforms are generally conceded, and universally carried out, there still remains the necessity of creating a better relationship between labor and other sections of the community. The Russian debacle has shown how essential it is to have some understanding and harmony between the actual manual worker and the other necessary classes in national life. The claim of the producer of wealth and is entitled to the complete management and control of industry will grow unless real efforts are made to establish a closer relationship between capital and labor, and to recognize labor as a definite factor in production."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué on the Peace Conference was issued late this afternoon:

"The President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy, and the representatives of Japan, met at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:15 p. m. The mission of the Allies and the associated great powers to Poland was first discussed, and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare a draft of instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the powers."

"It was agreed that one press representative for each of the five great powers should be permitted to accompany the mission. The question of territorial readjustments in connection with the conquest of the German colonies was then taken up."

"Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; Gen. Jan C. Smuts, representing General Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa; and Mr. William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, were present, and explained the particular interest of the respective dominions in regard to these questions. The next meeting of the allied ministers will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

"The Peace Conference will hold a plenary sitting at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs tomorrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The official communiqué regarding the proceedings of today's session of the Peace Conference is as follows:

TRANSPORT STRIKE BREAKS OUT IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—A general strike on the Paris tramways, motor buses, and on the "Metro," was decided upon yesterday, and began today.

DELEGATES DISCUSS MISSION TO POLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué on the Peace Conference was issued late this afternoon:

"The President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy, and the representatives of Japan, met at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:15 p. m. The mission of the Allies and the associated great powers to Poland was first discussed, and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare a draft of instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the powers."

"It was agreed that one press representative for each of the five great powers should be permitted to accompany the mission. The question of territorial readjustments in connection with the conquest of the German colonies was then taken up."

"Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; Gen. Jan C. Smuts, representing General Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa; and Mr. William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, were present, and explained the particular interest of the respective dominions in regard to these questions. The next meeting of the allied ministers will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

"The Peace Conference will hold a plenary sitting at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs tomorrow, Saturday, at 3 o'clock."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The official communiqué regarding the proceedings of today's session of the Peace Conference is as follows:

"The Supreme War Council met this morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and was attended by the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the British Empire, France and Italy, as well as the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the British Secretary of State for War and the French Minister of Munitions, the representatives of the Japanese Government, Marshal Foch, accompanied by General

states that a Georgian delegation to the Peace Conference has left Tiflis and passed through the Ardennes on a British ship. Mr. Zerebelli and Mr. Tchekidze are members of the delegation.

Sir Eric Geddes in Paris
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Eric Geddes has gone to Paris to discuss the demobilization question with the Premier at the latter's request.

SWISS OPPOSITION TO BERNE MEETING

Official Socialist Paper in Berne Attacks Leaders of Coming Socialist Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—The Berner Tagwacht, the official organ of the Swiss Socialist Party, proclaims itself opposed to the pending international socialist congress. It accuses the Socialists, now assembling at Berne, of having prevented reconciliation between the Socialists of the various countries during the last four years, by allowing themselves to be used by the governments as tools of imperialism.

The paper disclaims all connection with Mr. Branting, who, it complains, applied to the Swiss President for permission to hold the conference at Berne before communicating either with the Swiss Socialist Party or with Mr. Arthur Henderson, or with M. Albert Thomas. Not that the Tagwacht upholds either Mr. Henderson or M. Thomas. Mr. Henderson, it declares, invited the Russian workers to place the revolution at the service of imperialism, and M. Thomas, it denounces as one of the worst of war propagandists.

The Swiss Socialist Party itself is not roused unanimously behind the Tagwacht, and Gustave Müller, its president, is understood to be in disagreement with Grimm and Platten, the two prominent members of the party who, during the war, have completely identified themselves with the Zimmerwald movement.

FREEDOM OF LONDON FOR PRINCE OF WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Court of Common Council yesterday unanimously resolved to offer the freedom of the city of London to the Prince of Wales, also the freedom and sword of honor to Lord Jellicoe, Admiral Sir David Beattie, Viscount French, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Allenby, for their invaluable war services.

The court also passed a resolution recording its deep horror and indignation at the cruelties perpetrated on helpless British prisoners and regretting that it ever accorded any appreciation of the former Kaiser, whose knowledge and participation in the diabolical treatment of the prisoners disintegrated him to the respect of any body of men who prized virtue and chivalry.

GERMAN DENIAL OF SECRET PRISON CAMP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The interdepartmental committee on war prisoners states that the German authorities have assured the Netherlands Minister at Berlin that no secret camps exist, or have ever existed, in Germany. The Netherlands Minister himself states that no evidence of such camps exists.

Search parties in Germany are collecting any prisoners still remaining there, and whose whereabouts have not been disclosed.

BOLSHEVIST ENVOY TO LEAVE SWEDEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The National Tidende learns that the Swedish Government has notified the Moscow Government representative and his staff that they must leave Stockholm on Saturday at the latest. The Swedish Government has guaranteed them a safe journey through Finland, and the Swedish Consul will accompany them as a personal guarantee.

BELFAST TO SHEFFIELD FLIGHT BY AIRPLANE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Press Bureau announces that on Jan. 19 a Handley-Page aeroplane, fitted with 350 horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, flew from Belfast to Sheffield. The total weight aboard was 12 tons, including a crew of seven, and half a ton of luggage. The time taken by the flight was two hours 25 minutes. The distance between the two cities is about 200 miles as the crow flies.

ALGERIAS TO CALAIS RAILWAY BILL READ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—A bill has now been read in the Senate for the construction of an electric railway on the European gauge between Algiers and Calais, and the French frontier, which is to enable through communication, without change of carriage between Calais and Algiers, and consequently Northern Africa. The port of Algiers is to be much enlarged.

RUSSIAN VIEWS ON PRINKIPO CONGRESS

Non-Bolshevist Statesmen Declare Allied Decision on Russia Mistaken—Mr. Jonescu Is in Favor of Intervention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday)—Russian opinion of the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to the Allies' Russian policy is distinctly condemnatory. Mr. Sazonoff has already declared that he will not go to the islands of the Sea of Marmora, and that it is more than probable that the Omak and Ekaterinodar governments will refuse to send representatives. Prince Lvoff regards the allied decision as nothing less than a flat mistake. "President Wilson's note," he has said in an interview, "is most disconcerting. We never thought the Peace Conference would commence its work by renewing relations with our tyrants. How can one ask patriotic Russians to meet in discussion men who betrayed Russia to Germany? The Bolsheviks in Paris yesterday won their greatest victory. We patriotic Russians are painfully surprised to find that the Allies have so soon forgotten our efforts during the first two years of the war."

"The decision of the conference is not only a danger to us, but to the whole world. It gives a new impulse to anarchy. This official recognition of Bolshevism will only augment our difficulties."

It goes without saying that Professor Molyukoff regards the conference's decision as a most unfortunate mistake. It is his opinion that if the Allies contributed guns and ammunition to the patriotic Russians who were already resisting Bolshevism, the restoration of Russia would follow.

The Estonian representative in Paris, Mr. Pusta, is quite willing to send representatives to Prinkipo, though he intends at the same time laying claims before the Paris conference. He thinks that the organization of the Prinkipo conference will probably meet with some material difficulties at the outset, but, if the great powers surmount them, the Estonians will be glad to profit by the facilities offered. The admission of all Russian organized groups, which is provided for, will lead to a situation requiring delicate handling, Mr. Pusta pointed out, for in the Lettish country, for instance, there exist two organizations, the government, having representatives in Paris, and the Bolshevik power, governing Riga.

The Rumanian opinion, as expressed by Mr. Take Jor-jen in an interview with the Central News special correspondent, is strongly in favor of intervention. "I am so convinced of the necessity of intervention," said Mr. Jonescu, "that I say without the slightest fear that, one day or another, intervention will have to take place. The longer it is delayed, the dearer will it be in men and cost, and certain, after the meeting at Prinkipo, that the powers will arrive at the inevitable solution of intervention. It would not need a great number of men, provided we employed liberally the war matériel we possess. One thousand men, with tanks, machine guns and artillery, are worth 20,000 badly armed men. If, from prompt action is taken, the Bolshevik will lose heart and at least half their supporters will desert."

There are two essential conditions, which must accompany intervention, firstly, the expedition must be entirely with volunteers; secondly, it is indispensable for the Allies, before intervention, to make a definite statement that the agrarian question will be settled by the new Russia in the sense of the cultivatable land going to the peasants, with, of course, indemnity to the proprietors. This is absolutely necessary, as otherwise the mass of peasants will certainly be persuaded that intervention is against their interests.

Mr. Jonescu is quite confident that volunteers for such an expedition would be rapidly forthcoming, if the demand were made. A prominent Canadian had told him the day before that tens of thousands would volunteer from Canadian contingents alone.

Bolshevist Withdrawal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—A Libau message states that Estonia and Northern Livonia have now been evacuated by the Bolsheviks, and reports that Leon Trotsky fell into the hands of the Estonian and Finnish troops during the recent fighting near Narva. Other reports, however, state that Trotsky just managed to escape.

DECISION TO RELIEVE BELGIUM OF TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—Owing to the request of the Belgian Government, Marshal Foch has decided to remove all allied troops from Belgium in order that full use may be made of the railways in the work of provisioning and reorganizing the country.

PETRAGE FOR SIR F. E. SMITH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The King has conferred a peerage upon Sir Frederick E. Smith on his appointment to the Lord Chancellorship.

Sir F. E. Smith was elected as Coalition Unionist candidate for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, having been a Unionist member for the old Walton district in the former Par-

liament. In 1915 he was appointed Attorney-General. During the early stages of the war, he acted as director of the Official Press Bureau, next served on special duty with the British Army in France, and afterwards proceeded to the United States and Canada on a special mission, during which he delivered speeches in both countries, some of which aroused considerable attention. A son of a barrister, he himself is a clever lawyer, and has published, among others, a work on international law which has run into several editions.

ALLIES TO SUPPLY POLAND WITH ARMS

Head of Franco-British Mission Promises Munitions for Campaign Against Germans—Urges Attack on Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Messages from Poland report that a great pro-Ally demonstration marked the arrival of the Franco-British mission at Cracow, and the Polish press bureau has issued a report of the statement made to Polish journalists by General Barthelemy, chief of the mission.

General Barthelemy is reported as stating that Poland will receive from the associated powers, with whom she is united by alliance, all the assistance she needs. This will be mainly in the shape of guns, rifles, and munitions, while the manufacture of shells will have to be organized on the spot.

The Poles, he said, cannot fight by themselves, and he added that the Germans must first be accounted for, after which the Bolsheviks must be energetically attacked. General Barthelemy also pronounced Poland's free access to the sea via Danzig a political necessity in order to establish communication with the West, and declared emphatically that she would obtain that access.

In a further statement the Polish press bureau announces that Mr. Paderewski's government is continuing its anti-Bolshevist measures, which the Polish authorities have been making for some time past, and states that the fact has been established that the funds supplied to the communists come from German as well as Russian sources.

WOMEN VOTERS IN MICHIGAN REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan—Women, recently granted equal suffrage rights with Michigan men, are responding to the many campaigns to stimulate their interest, and are now beginning to register in large numbers. One day this week 425 women registered in the office of the city clerk. This is more than 10 times the number that enrolled early in the campaign, when the small number all over the State led to the inauguration of various campaigns.

The Michigan women's committee of the Council of National Defense met at Kalamazoo and urged women, through its local organizations, to enroll for the primaries as well as the spring election.

The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has committees at work all over the State stimulating enrollment. The Michigan Anti-Saloon League is also campaigning along this line, for despite the fact that the nation has been voted dry and Michigan is now dry, a beer and light wine amendment will come up in April.

LABOR COOPERATION IN SHIPPING PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Shipping Controller announces that the national shipyard's construction which was undertaken as a war emergency measure, is, in view of the armistice, being finished off on a reduced scale, all measures being taken to protect the value of property and to secure that it realizes a fair value eventually as a going concern.

Any individuals or bodies prepared to submit proposals for acquisition and operation of the yards should communicate with the secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, stating how far they are prepared to enlist the co-operation of labor by the adoption of the co-partnership idea or otherwise.

LABOR PARTY AS THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—At an informal meeting on Thursday between the Speaker of the House of Commons and representatives of the Labor Party, The Christian Science Monitor learns that it was decided that the party's place on the front opposition bench when Parliament assembles on Feb. 4, other members sitting behind.

Accommodation for the party leader will be provided immediately behind the Speaker's chair, and share of the rooms in the lobby will be allotted.

SINN FEINERS ESCAPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—Four Sinn Feiners, Herbert Mollows, Joseph McGrath, Frank Shoultice and George Gerahthy, escaped from gaol on Wednesday night and are still free.

WORLD REGULATION OF LABOR PROBABLE

British Labor Delegate Describes Plans of Peace Conference to Set Up the Machinery to Improve Labor Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. George Nicoll Barnes made a statement regarding the international labor and peace conference yesterday. The conference, he said, regards the labor question as one which must be dealt with here and now, in addition to territorial and other questions arising out of the war. The conference hopes to lay the foundations of a better order, in which more humane conditions of labor will be established and maintained.

The conference itself may not frame specific proposals, excepting in so far as they may be capable of general application, as, for instance, the right of free and voluntary association of workers for self-advancement. But the conference may affirm general ideas in favor of a decent minimum standard of civilized life.

It will concern itself rather with the setting up of the necessary machinery for the purpose of preparing and giving effect to an international convention as to hours of labor, holidays, protection of women and children, and the international regulation of labor conditions generally.

A feature in the constitution of this international organization will be the representation of employers and employees, as well as the state, in order to get the good will and cooperation of all concerned. It is probable that some form of sanction for the operations of this organization will be devised under the aegis of the League of Nations, with a view to due observance of the conventions.

It is hoped thereby to secure for industry a better place in the scheme of things, whilst interfering as little as possible with the internal affairs of nations. One cannot go into details but the proposals will include the setting up of a commission charged with the duty of convening a special international conference at the earliest possible moment. The conference would include representatives of employers and work people, and would take over the work begun at Berne in 1906, and carry out the program of international regulations initiated in 1913, but interrupted by the war. These include regulations in regard to prohibition of night work for women and children.

Other questions ripe, or ripening for settlement, are hours of labor, minimum wages, weekly half-holidays, and protection of children from profit-making employment.

On these lines it is hoped that a real practical effort will be made to raise and maintain a high standard of labor throughout the world by eliminating international competition with low wage countries.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON BERGER JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—An investigation to ascertain whether or not the jury which convicted Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists in the Federal Court here on a charge of violating the Espionage Act were guilty of certain irregularities, has been ordered by Judge K. M. Landis, of the Federal Court who sat in the case. Subpoenas have been served on the jurors to appear for a hearing on Saturday morning. Definite information as to the reason for the investigation were not given out by the federal authorities or the attorneys for the defense. Reports are to the effect that the hearing was ordered on account of certain prejudicial remarks charged to have been made by certain jurors and by a deputy marshal during the trial.

FACTORY WORKERS TURN TO BICYCLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Employees of the Norton factory in Greendale are planning a return to bicycle riding as a solution of the problem of daily transportation to and from work, and, in addition to avoiding the 7-cent fare, they expect to find advantage through becoming practically independent of the trolley cars, with their traffic delays and strap-hanging accommodations. The project was started by the Norton Athletic Association, and the Norton Company is lending its support in financing the plan. As a start 100 bicycles have been ordered and the company will permit the employees to pay for them on an easy payment basis, the money saved in car fares practically meeting the weekly payments for the bicycles. Sponsors of the plan point out that the employees will save considerable time in traveling to and from work, and that many employees who now bring small luncheons for the noon hour will be enabled to speed to their homes every noon on the bicycles.

LISBON'S DENIAL OF ROYALIST SUCCESS

Government Expresses Confidence in Ability to Suppress Revolt—Food Scarcity in Oporto Declared to Be Serious

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Wireless messages from Lisbon deny the importance of the monarchist movement and report the government as confident of its ability to suppress it. Accounts as to the attitude of the army as a whole vary, but the navy is reported as still supporting the Republicans, and there are statements as to Oporto being bombarded by several Portuguese vessels. Meanwhile food scarcity in Oporto continues, bread now having become unobtainable.

Monarchist Gains in North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The latest information from Portugal indicates that the whole of Northern Portugal shows sympathy for the monarchists and Paiva Couceiro has organized a column of 4000 men to march against Lisbon, where the garrison is neutral, whereas the southern army, as a whole, is almost entirely Republican. A lady who reached Madrid yesterday with several attendants in an express train from the French frontier is said to be Queen Amelia.

SHIPPERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Withdrawal Asked of Arbitrary Powers Possessed by President to Fix Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Withdrawal immediately by Congress of the arbitrary powers possessed by the President to fix freight rates was asked on Friday by Clifford Thorne, representing various shippers, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He said incalculable injury would be suffered by the shippers unless this was done. He advocated amendment of the existing law so as to restore the suspension powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to strike out the clause which he said attempted to make the orders of the President superior to state and federal law, and to add a provision requiring the Director-General to pay final judgments against common carriers under his control and charge same to operating expenses where so chargeable prior to government operation.

The witness said that when the Railroad Control Act was pending, Congress was told that the power to control rates would not be exercised, except as necessary "in the public interest." Despite that assurance, he added, one of the first acts of the Director-General was to pass upon all the rates in the country. "The Director-General," he said, "has exercised and is now proposing to exercise arbitrary, despotic powers, in defiance of the common law and the statutory law of the country. He has decided and is now proposing to decide controversial issues between the shippers and the railroads involving millions of dollars without any semblance of hearing before a disinterested body. It is of paramount importance that we immediately restore the full powers of our courts and commissioners over the railroads of the United States."

Mr. Thorne charged that the Railroad Administration had assumed judicial powers in issuing orders reversing legal precedents established by the courts.

"While we feel very keenly the injustice of some of the propositions now pending," he said in conclusion, "prompt relief on many matters has been granted in a most estimable and praiseworthy manner."

The claim was presented in the form of a petition-of-right and the government, acting with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, has declined to allow the matter to be submitted to the courts in the form desired by Sir Charles Ross. At the time the order-

CHINESE CLAIM FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Delegation to Paris Will Ask for a Revision of Chino-Japanese Treaties of 1915, Says Statement by China Agency

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revision of the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915, signed after the presentation by Japan of her 21 demands, will be asked at the Peace Conference by the Chinese delegation, according to an official statement issued here by the China agency. "The Chinese people," said the statement, "assert that the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915 are as much a war settlement demanding revision by the Peace Conference as the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest. Like these latter settlements, the Chino-Japanese treaties contain terms and conditions demanded by one of the belligerent powers in order to quote the opening sentence of Japan's ultimatum (May 7, 1915) under whose duress and coercion China was forced to sign the documents—to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany."

"The parallel between the two sets of war transactions runs in other directions. One more may be cited. Like the acts of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest, the Chino-Japanese treaties impose on a state, since associated with America and the Allies against the Central Powers, execution wholly inconsistent with the free and unfettered development of China as a modern independent nation."

"Further, besides striking at the root of the independence and territorial integrity of China as defined and affirmed in the great series of conventions between the great powers, the Chino-Japanese treaties also violate the American doctrine of the open door in China. And it was for this and other reasons that the American Government followed the conclusion of the treaties with a formal protest, notifying Japan that the United States would not be bound by the provisions of the same."

Commenting on the declaration of Japan's attitude toward China made by Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his address to Parliament last Tuesday, the statement said that whether Viscount Uchida was speaking with "a Wilsonian accent," would be tested by the Japanese attitude toward the demand of China at the Peace Conference.

"The treatment to be accorded by Japan to this Chinese claim," said the statement, "will be in truth the 'acid test' of the anxiety mentioned in Viscount Uchida's speech to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests."

RULING MADE IN ROSS RIFLE DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario—A few months ago, as stated by the Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Charles Ross, the inventor and manufacturer of the much-discussed Ross rifle, sought authority to sue the Crown for \$13,897,724 compensation from the Canadian Government for the expropriation of the Ross rifle factory in Quebec. Sir Charles Ross's claim was made up of three items: \$10,000,000 for damages for breach of contract before the factory was taken over by the government on March 22, 1917; \$10,921,132, being the estimated value of the property as a going concern and some \$11,000 said to be still owing for rifles and bayonets supplied to the government. From this sum there was a deduction to be made of nearly \$1,750,000 representing advances made to Sir Charles, and also \$343,031 paid to him on account of the value of the plant when it was expropriated.

The claim was presented in the form of a petition-of-right and the government, acting with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, has declined to allow the matter to be submitted to the courts in the form desired by Sir Charles Ross. At the time the order-

THEATRICAL

Boston, Hollis St. Theatre
Evenings 8
Mat. 2.15
MR. & MRS. COBURN
Present
The Better Ole
Capt. Raimond's
Company, with Music
NEW YORK, COMEDY CLUB
PHILADELPHIA, Broad St. Theatre—Nov.
BUFFALO, Main St. Theatre—Week Jan. 25
CLEVELAND, Euclid O. H.—Week Jan. 25

NEW YORK

Everything AT THE NEW YORK
\$1 Hippodrome
MAT. DAILY
SEAT SEATS
Fronts
at 8.15

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 40th St., New York, Phone Cal. 9590
Feb. 1-15, Matinee 2.15
5 MONTHS OF COMIC OPERAS
MARTHA
TONIGHT.....MME. BUTTERFLY

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Houri Rahard, Conductor
Soloist—ALFRED CORTOT—Piano
Tickets \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 (Plus War Tax)

In-council was passed expropriating the factory, the amount of compensation, it is claimed, was limited to \$1,000,000, and the acting Minister of Justice, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, has declined to allow Sir Charles Ross to refer the matter to the courts in regard to any higher sum than the amount cited in the order and to which amount, it is claimed, Sir Charles agreed. This finding means that Sir Charles Ross can commence litigation proceedings with \$1,000,000 as the basis of compensation. It is stated that Sir Charles denies that any agreement as to the amount of the compensation to be paid was reached.

OHIO PHYSICIANS AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Discussing pending proposed amendments to the medical statutes of Ohio, Dr. Robert Carothers, president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, said that although physicians in the past opposed all legislation designed to permit Christian Scientists and other non-medical practitioners to charge fees, the various Ohio medical organizations are inclined now not to fight the idea any further.

Dr. Carothers said he had conferred with officials of various medical organizations and had found them ready to drop the opposition to Christian Science in Ohio. However, Dr. Carothers said, medical men do not expect the proposed legislation before the Ohio Assembly to pass, because it is too "idealistic."

Senator Howell Wright of Cleveland proposes the amended statutes in which greater freedom is provided for Christian Scientists. He proposes a department of medical registration in place of the present Board of Medical Examiners. Physicians oppose the bill because it provides for a director of medical registration, who is to be appointed for a four-year term by the Governor and shall be "a well-qualified person, not a member of any healing profession."

REPORT AGAINST A THEATER ABUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—The grand jury denounced theater ticket speculation in submitting its report here Friday, but stated that there seems to be no statute under which the offenders can be prosecuted. The report further states: "When one applies for tickets at a theater advertised for \$2 and is informed that they are not to be had, but that a scalper can supply them for \$3, a feeling is aroused that there should be some remedy to prevent the public from being preyed upon in this manner. The only regulating power seems to be the license department of the city government. The jury would suggest that the city authorities take cognizance of the abuse and either refuse to issue licenses or revoke those already held by the offending parties."

ALLEGED AGITATORS BARRED FROM ARICA

SANTIAGO, Chile—The landing at Arica, Northern Chile, of a party of alleged Maximalist agitators, has been prohibited by the Chilean Government. The Province of Arica was the scene of the recent troubles between Chileans and Peruvians, and the question of the title to this province and that of Tacna, adjacent to it, has threatened war between the two governments.

DISCHARGED MEN PLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
ATLANTA, Georgia—Since the signing of the armistice, 1135 discharged soldiers have been placed in positions by the Georgia office of the United States Employment Service, according to a report by H. M. Stanley, federal director for this State.



Misses' Waists
Crepe de Chine
\$5.00

The sketch shows one of the heavy crepe de chine models with cluster tucking forming vest effect. A Buster Brown collar and smart turn back cuffs add to its attractiveness. Other unusual models in crepe de chine and georgette. In all the new spring shades.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West,
BOSTON, MASS.

OUR
Annual Mark-Down
Sale of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES and HOSIERY
STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 27
This sale for Cash as Usual or Check
JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

RUSSIA ISOLATED FROM OUTER WORLD

Many Inhabitants Are Endeavoring to Escape From Petrograd—Population Is Reduced by More Than One Million

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 24.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—“Petrograd, Moscow, and the whole of the North of Russia were supplied with corn brought principally by water along the Volga and the Kama,” continues Ariadna Tyrkova in the second of her articles on conditions in Russia. “Without this transport of corn, it was impossible for the population of the North to get enough to eat, as the railways, even in former times, could not carry sufficient quantities. But now the Volga forms the eastern front, where the Bolsheviks are fighting the Tscheco-Slovaks, Social-Revolutionaries, and other ‘enemies of the people.’ Part of the Volga is in the hands of one belligerent; part in those of another. Sometimes the Bolsheviks hold the left bank and the counter-revolutionaries the right. Sometimes it is vice versa. Under such conditions, it is difficult either to procure or transport corn. And now there comes a wire from Vologda, demanding all kinds of provisions for October. It is published in the number of the *Provoletskiy Sever* for Oct. 12, so that it is not difficult to imagine that the talk about supplies for October is mere talk, and that no commissaries can manage to satisfy the demand in time, the more so as there is a telegram saying that the orders for September have not been fulfilled. ‘We have had the Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, and Saratov provinces (all on the Volga) assigned to us, but under present conditions, it is absolutely impossible to export anything from there. All orders remain unfulfilled: the supplies of foodstuffs from other provinces are not sufficient. As a result, the population is starving.’

“Among other things, the Vologda commissariat asks for corn from the Penza province, and the *Provoletskiy Sever* prints an appeal by the Food Supply Commissariat, i.e., the chief food supply institution, to the suburban factory hands. ‘A food expeditionary force of 300 men must be formed, in accordance with the decree of Aug. 6 (the poor peasants’ decree), for the province of Penza. Enlist from 125 to 150 intelligent workmen, all good communists, provide them as far as possible with money, arms and food.’

“But even this method of systematic requisitions, this arming of some of the urban workmen for the purpose of setting them on to rural workmen—has been useless. The iron law of economic necessity has proved stronger than economic materialism. There is no corn to be had—none at all.

The same paper contains a notice from the Food Commissariat, to the effect that in Petrograd from Oct. 15 until further alteration, the daily ration of bread will be as follows: Class I, three-eighths pound; Class II, one-eighth pound; Class III, one-sixteenth pound; and Class IV, none. Potato rations (per week): Class I, four pounds; Class II, three pounds; Class III, one pound; Class IV, one-half pound.

The classification of rations according to classes is a specimen of Bolshevik justice. The first class includes persons engaged in manual labor. The second includes employees, board and public school teachers, etc. The third category is composed of engineers, lawyers, doctors, professors, and members of the liberal professions in general. The fourth category includes persons living on income derived from property (it is hardly likely that there are any now) and shopkeepers. The last two categories are condemned to go constantly hungry, as it is scarcely possible that anyone can subsist on one-half pound of potatoes a week. However, when the Red army marches to requisition some corn from the peasants some where or other, then occasionally even the fourth category get one-sixteenth pound of bread.

“It goes without saying that all who can are escaping from Petrograd. The *Provoletskiy Sever* for the 19th of October says that in January, 1918, Petrograd had 2,693,000 inhabitants, and by August only 1,513,000 were left. The population is steadily diminishing and by September there was a further decrease of 16 per cent. This diminution varying to a considerable extent according to the class. The first class shows no decrease. The second shows a decrease of 24 per cent, the third of 47 per cent, and the fourth has almost disappeared, the decrease amounting to 55 per cent.

“But it is a mistake to use the word ‘escape.’ It is no easy matter to leave Petrograd. There are permits to obtain from the committee, money is necessary, and not a small amount, as without bribery it is difficult to stir, and it is far more probable that the bulk of persons resettled by these statistical data have simply perished of starvation. But the official paper is evasive in mentioning their disappearance, merely saying that ‘there is a decrease of so many.’ This expression assumes still more significance when it is stated that ‘the decrease in the number of young children is very perceptible, amounting to as much as 73 per cent.’ Apparently that decrease took place between June and September. But even before that from January to August, of the 130,000 children under three years of age, only 35,000 remained, while of the 225,000 children under 12, only 191,000 were left. It is to be hoped that even half of these ‘children’ were not out of Petrograd by their parents.

The other half have undoubtedly perished.

“But the Soviet dictators are not dismayed at this obvious and ominous disappearance—perhaps not of a whole nation, for it is difficult to judge how far the Russian peasantry is starving—but at least of its urban population and its intellectuals, as embodied in the educated classes. In the same number of the paper which contains the communication that doctors, engineers, professors, and so forth, are to receive one-sixteenth pound of bread per diem, and shopkeepers not even that, there is an order of the Central All-Russian Executive Committee stating that ‘In expectation of rapidly advancing events, the Central All-Russian Executive Committee considers it to be the first duty of the laboring classes and peasants of Russia to redouble their struggle against the bandits of the Entente who have invaded our territory, and, at the same time, to get ready to render energetic military and alimentary assistance to the working classes of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Central All-Russian Executive Committee orders the War Council of the Republic immediately to draw up a program for the formation of the Red army in accordance with the new conditions of international relations; the National Food Commissary is ordered immediately to draw up a plan for the creation of a state fund for the working masses of Germany and Austria-Hungary in their struggle against predatory oppressors both at home and abroad.’

“Next to this there is a telegram from the Tula Province, where the food control official requests Moscow to notify him of any arrivals of grain trains ‘in view of the rumors spread by the enemies of the workmen’s and peasants’ revolution to the effect that the grain sent does not reach the starving workmen of the capital, but finds its way to Germany.’

“But here there is no mere rumor. It is an order of the central organ of the government to get ready grain for Germany. Let our population fade away—it is true, in classes, beginning with the educated, but even the others do not find life too sweet, and are half-starved. And the new autocrats of Russia are showing their magnanimity to the German proletariat, who, by the way, are very careful not to let them into their own revolutionary Germany.”

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 551)

Handling the “Fireproof” Coal
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Wednesday, Jan. 8, it is proposed to enact such law or laws as shall protect the public against “fireproof” coal. It would be folly to enact laws in Massachusetts affecting the dealers in this coal without first knowing what the conditions are governing its acceptance at the breakers by the carrying company, especially where faces are proposed that might put a man out of business for a condition over which he has no control. It should not be necessary, nor should the attempt be made, to hold the dealer responsible for anything further than screening the coal. The condition for acceptance should be fixed at the mine. I do not think there is any law on the subject of a percentage of slate and rock allowed in coal, but the carrying companies inspect the coal, and I think I am correct in stating that 2 per cent was considered passable to make the coal marketable, but when the dealer brings 3 per cent would pass, while nut coal got very little attention.

If law is enacted it should reach the starting point. Rock and slate should not be tolerated in stove coal and all larger sizes, but be confined to what your correspondent has termed “fireproof” coal. This counterfeit coal is known at the mines as “honey” coal, and bears about the same relation to coal as does fool’s gold to the genuine article; that is, it is black and bright, but it will not burn. Rock and slate found in the coal on receipt should form a basis for readjustment between the coal company and the dealer, just as the operator now makes an extra allowance for weight so it will hold good at the railroad scales. In some mines this bogus coal looks good to the miner and he tries to pass it up, so there is a common saying among them, “There are tricks in all trades but ours—and we break up the honey.” This is supposed to be thrown back together with such rock and slate as appears in his work and way.

It is very evident to me that those who have been writing on this subject have taken too limited a view of it. The Golden Rule should be used all along the line and by some one authorized to obtain facts for judicial consideration before laws are enacted. The time is fast approaching when each interest involved will seek simple justice and want what is right for all concerned, the public included. Nothing short of this can ever be called a satisfactory settlement or adjustment.

To illustrate further, the miner, for instance, takes his heading or chamber by contract; very few work on day wage. So, in saying that the miner was allowed so much in the recent adjustment, it should be understood that it had to reach all inside workers. The estimated cost of getting out the coal was formerly 25 cents a ton. Outside expense 12½ cents a ton, the lease price 25 cents a ton for all sizes above pea coal. It is safe to say that leases will now call for 50 cents a ton, including pea coal.

Putting pea coal in the “black diamond” class must have made the operators smile all over, and the granting of 25 cents extra a ton to individual operators because of their

supposed extra expense should be a splendid argument for coal combines, or state control. But the last straw was added when \$1.05 was given to line the miners’ pockets with “velvet” as an inducement to stay at home. Why, man, you could not drive an old miner from his work by any inducement, when the young ones fit for military service were taken care of by government provision. And now that the war is over what a muddle the business is in. There is too much inclination on the part of commissioners to settle disputes by granting every grumbler what he or they wanted regardless of the ultimate consequence. (Signed) RICHARD SMITH, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Jan. 10, 1919.

RECONSTRUCTION IN JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Relief and reconstruction work in Jerusalem, reclaimed at last from the Moslem, and one day, it would appear likely, to be again the center of the Jewish world, under the protection of Great Britain, are topics of absorbing interest in these post-war days. The American Red Cross has several representatives at work there, and recently, Dr. John Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, sailed from New York City on his second journey to the Holy Land. While in New York, during the interval between his two visits to Palestine, Dr. Finley regaled his associates with many stories of his experiences as he went from place to place in Palestine.

But the practical work of the relief commissioner in Jerusalem itself, is no less interesting, and a story of conditions there has come to hand, through the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, from Capt. B. Carter Milliken, of the Red Cross Palestine Commission, and educational secretary of the board.

Captain Milliken writes that relief and reconstruction in connection with a series of four rather attractive looking buildings of solid stone, with stone or tile floors, and stone partition walls, one the dwelling of a large colony of well-to-do Jews from Buchara constituted his first task as Director of Social and Educational Work in the Refugee Hostels in Jerusalem.

“Enter with me and see conditions as I found them,” he continues. “On every side wreck and ruin and filth! Walls broken down, windows shattered, doors and casings removed for fuel, the courts about which the rooms clustered piled with rubbish of all sorts, cisterns filled or fouled—all this was the work of the Turks or of vandals encouraged by them.

“In each of the rooms I found one or more families of refugees from Salt, living in conditions truly appalling. A fine, handsome, moral people they are, evidently unused to being huddled together in confined quarters. Their entire possessions consisted of a few rugs and comforters which they spread upon the floor and sleep upon, and a pitifully small array of utensils for cooking. The people have no change of clothing. Flies swarm everywhere. Many rooms housed goats as well as folk, and there was at least one sad-eyed donkey who also inhabited the premises. A few rather savage-looking and very hungry dogs meandered about.

“A social worker, a member of our unit, is on the job daily. At present she is surveying the field, studying and establishing points of contact with the people, and preparing the way for the large piece of constructive work we hope to do with the people themselves so soon as we have cleaned them and admitted them to the houses prepared for their occupancy. “A kindergarten is at work, and soon we hope to have a well organized kindergarten for the children up to eight years, and a teacher in charge of those from eight to 12 or 14. Above that age the children must work. By reason of the scarcity of lumber, it is highly likely that the children must sit on the grass mats and do their work on the floor before them, rather than on fine tables such as kindergartens at home consider a necessity, but we hope the work done may be valuable in spite of handicaps and limited equipment.

“We plan to open a workshop in one of the large rooms of the building; it was a stable, but now it is clean and it will soon be made fit for its future use. At present the women live all day, always more or less crowded. We know that when we can set them to work and let them earn that which will enable them to have some small comforts, they will all be happier, and incidentally we will have a freer hand with the children in the school. “The form of government to which these folk are accustomed is that of the tribe or family. Each large family or group of families has over it a ‘Mukhtar.’ The Mukhtar seems to have considerable power over the members of his group. I am, accordingly, working through the Mukhtars and putting up to them all the problems of control and discipline which arise. And so, many are the solemn conferences which the Mukhtars and I have.”

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—In order to prevent overlapping and competition, Ontario’s land settlement scheme for soldiers will be merged with that of the Dominion Government by legislation introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. This legislation will give the federal government power to expropriate uncultivated farm lands in this province for the use of soldiers. Crown lands of the Ontario Government will also be placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government, with the understanding that if it is not put under cultivation, it will revert to the provincial government.

WHY NOT MEMORIAL HALLS OF MUSIC?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It seems but fitting that some effort should be made, before the world has settled back into its normal state, to perpetuate the memory of the part played in the war by the United States. And in this case it may be hoped care will be taken by the people of the Union to spare themselves the pain of being afflicted with such awful monuments as those which were intended to do honor to the brave soldiers of the American Civil War.

The statues which confront one in the squares of most New England and Middle West towns and cities are truly pathetic in their trite and dreary ugliness. The sculptors who devised them were devoid of art, of fancy and of taste. Bald, slavish reproductions of an American foot-soldier, perched upon pedestals so big as to belittle him, are, as a rule, the best those cities can afford.

Crossed cannon on the faces of the pedestals adorn quite half of these appalling “soldiers’ monuments.” They help to fill the thoughts of those who gaze on them with shame and horror.

The English, at their worst, have gone a long way to make statues hateful. But, by comparison with the least dreadful soldiers’ monuments in the United States, the Albert Memorial and the Boehm tribute to Victoria are masterpieces.

At this moment a preposterous mammoth arch is being built at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, in New York City, to commemorate the victories of the “doughboys.” If it should ever be permitted to survive, which is not probable, it will degrade New York. It is at present a mere thing of staff and woodwork, though an aesthetic Mayor would love to see it fixed in stone or marble. Another arch, of a more pleasing kind—a small but worthy imitation of the mighty Arc de Triomphe on the crest of the Arc de Paris—stands at one entrance to the square named after Washington. Grant’s Tomb, which looks down on the stately Hudson, has certain merits, though it seems banal when one thinks of the sarcophagus in the Paris Invalides. Apart from these, and the tall shafts in Washington and Boston, Americans have not done much in the way of memorials to their heroes.

Nor is the little they have done of such a nature as to call for criticism. There is no reason why memorials in these modern days should be shaped as arches, temples and bad statues. The very finest and most admirable arch that could be reared would either ape or strive—in vain—to excel the glories of the immortal Trojan monuments. The monstrous monolith erected in the American capital is far less impressive than the Egyptian obelisks. And who could hope, with many years and millions, to surpass the Parthenon?

A Hall of Fame, if of a simple kind, might be worth while. But why strive madly to outdo the Greeks and Romans? It would be much more wise, and very much less wasteful, to attempt something modern, something of real and lasting use to the community.

For instance, in these days of struggling art, why not build halls which would be consecrated to music? New York, the wealthiest city in America, boasts only one such building of importance. And that one, the Library of Congress, is a relic of the name of Carnegie with many libraries. It holds at most three thousand auditors. Apart from this and a few much smaller halls, there is no home for the art in New York.

You may go South and North and East and West in the United States without finding more than a few really adequate music temples. In Boston there is one, in Cincinnati another, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, and other cities, which could be counted on one’s fingers, have no auditoriums. In Salt Lake City they can point to the Tabernacle, which in its own way is no means lovely, but is, to be sure, an acoustic marvel. But there is room for many hundreds of such structures, and they might all be made both beautiful and useful.

Madison Square Garden was the best the American metropolis could offer to the organizers of the community “sings,” so popular of late. From the acoustic point of view it was an atrocious failure. The halls that we should have in mind would serve more noble, and more ambitious, purposes than “sings.” They might be given up to symphonies and performances of glorious oratorios; and, in the absence of much-needed opera houses, to the interpretation of great lyric dramas. An inner and an outer stage, such as exist in Paris and in Milan, at the Opera (or National Academy of Music), and the Scala, might be contrived. The more shallow of the two could be reserved for orchestral concerts. By removing a partition, space could be provided for great choral performances, such as once charmed the Londoners at Egyptian Hall, or for productions of opera.

The planning of a chain of beautiful memorial halls, for musical purposes, would be a blessing, not alone to American musicians of all kinds, composers, singers, and instrumentalists, but also to American architects, who would find in these outlets for their invention; to American painters, who could be invited to dignify them with appropriate mural decorations; and to American sculptors, who could adorn them with the required statuary. An attempt to give free scope to all the arts was made in Paris years ago at the Trocadero; and if that monument failed sadly to achieve the hoped-for end, its very failure might inspire more happy things. The Albert Hall, the largest music hall in London, with its vast, gloomy spaces, might teach one lessons of both a negative and a positive kind. While, in that Symphony Hall, which

is the pride of Boston, there surely would be ample inspiration.

One other far-famed hall might well be studied. Next to the Salt Lake City Tabernacle, it was perhaps acoustically the most perfect structure in the world. The hall in question is the Salle du Conservatoire, the old Conservatoire, in which M. Messager (at all events his distinguished forerunners, among them Auber, Cherubini, Deldevez and Lamoureux) directed the performances of the Société des Concerts. The Salle du Conservatoire, in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, is (if it still stands) the absolute antithesis of the Albert Hall. It had accommodation for about 300, whereas the huge London music temple can seat 12,000. The secret of its perfection lies to a very large extent in its proportions; but much more doubtless in the long-seasoned wood used in its construction. Yes, the fire commissioners of the United States bar wood, wherever possible. Yet the proportions of the Salle du Conservatoire might be suggestive.

The essential would, however, be the idea involved in the idea of designing beautiful memorial halls of music as alternatives to mock classic arches and monuments in honor of American war heroes. A better plan, of course, may be advanced. But, till it is, this plan deserves discussion.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY


Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The great poll whose issues involve problems that will affect the history of England is closed. Amongst novel conditions was the postponement of declaration of results in boroughs and counties. Hitherto progress of a general election extending over a period of nine days has been a drama whose development was daily and nightly watched with keenest interest. On a day victory clung to the banner of one of the armies marshaled to the conflict; on the next it for awhile cheered the opposing host.

Over a waste of 26 years I recall a striking scene in Lord Rosebery’s library at Dalmeny. The battle fought by Gladstone in what proved to be the last of the epoch-making Midlothian campaigns was drawing to a close. There lacked for completion of the result only the return from the Orkney Islands. Presently to the little house-party gathered in the library, Marjorie Banks, the Liberal whip not yet succeeded to the peerage, hurried in with the news. It gave the Liberals a majority of 40 in the House of Commons. Gladstone, scanning the list, shook his head, and in the deepened voice that with him marked strong emotion, murmured, “Too small, too small.” So it proved. With a courage and fertility of resource not exceeded in his prime, the veteran statesman carried on in the new Parliament for a period of three years. Baffled by the Lords in carrying his second Home Rule Bill, he thereupon retired to his library at Hawarden.

The ballot boxes, surely sealed and safely guarded, preserved their secrets for a fortnight, an interval that had much to do with the slightly varied apathy that marked the conclusion of the fight. This delay was not due to a permanent provision of the late Reform Act under which the counting of votes has been conducted. It was rendered necessary by the remoteness of the localities in which many soldiers and sailors found themselves, and will not recur on future occasions. Meanwhile it was a convenience for the counting of votes, handed in at the home polling, a task vastly exceeding in respect of numbers, any before imposed upon returning officers.

By unopposed return following on nomination 107 candidates qualified to write the magic letters M. P. after their names. There remained 1500 fighting for the unallotted 600 seats. Of those standing for British seats 354 avowed themselves “Unionists.”



LUMBER

All Kinds—
One Quality

Produced and distributed by

C. A. GOODYEAR LUMBER CO.

MCGORMICK BLDG.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Depositors in the
Malden Savings Bank

will please bring or send their pass books to the Bank for verification before February 1st.

Western
Forwarding & Weighing Co.
Import Forwarding Agents Export Custom House Brokers Certified Weighers
1610 L. O. SMITH BLDG., SEATTLE, WASH.

Central Cafeteria
Home Cooking Quick Service
W. Genesee and Franklin Streets
827 Washington Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

384 carrying the Liberal flag. The Labor Party had 378 candidates, a number exceeding the most sanguine hope of their leaders when entering upon the campaign. In the Long Parliament their number was 38. Mr. Henderson confidently hoped that in the new one they would reach the round hundred, establishing an independent opposition that might inherit the dominating place in imperial politics at Westminster filled by the Irish Nationalists in the palm days of Parnell. They certainly form a phalanx which, ably led, may give trouble to a coalition government whose alliance they have formally renounced.

In Ireland 78 Sinn Féin candidates in anticipation of the poll exchanged with Mr. Dillon’s party of 59, arguments which, according to local reports, assumed the cogency of “stones, bottles and revolver shots.” In Great Britain six score candidates were unclassified save for the general appeal, “Independent.” For the first time there was a motley troupe bearing high-sounding names disproportionate to limited numbers. The National Party numbered 24 apostles, twice as many as the original brotherhood. By comparison with some others that were multitudinous. The banner of the National Democratic Party was borne aloft by a single representative, the unit also representing the Women’s Party, the Costers, Devotees of Health, Seamen, and the Town Tenants League.

For many years a prominent plank in the Liberal program has been the abolition of plural voting, a privilege which at many elections seriously affected the result of the poll. As it was based upon property qualification it naturally followed that the Conservative Party chiefly profited by it. At one general election a country landlord boasted that in the course of its slow progress through the polls he had voted 19 times, a feat creditable as an exhibition of well-concerted plans based on close study of the railway guide. Retention of this advantage was stoutly fought for, and up to the passing of the Reform Act of this year prevailed. The statute contained a clause making plural voting illegal. Since it also enacted a provision for polling to be completed within the limits of a single day this was equivalent to bolting the door after having locked it. The aggregate of cases where in such circumstances the sacred axiom of one man one vote might be evaded was small. Anyhow, the new law was in operation, and doubtless had appreciable effect upon an electorate increased from 8,000,000 to a minimum of 20,000,000.

A more important novelty in the election, previously alluded to was the issue of desirable candidates of what are humorously known as “coupons.” These are the official notes distributed on behalf of the Coalition Government, recommending a candidate to a constituency as one pledged, if elected, to support the policy summarized in Mr. Lloyd George’s six points. Being quite new to the House of Commons, this is an experiment whose development will be watched with keen interest. It may safely be counted upon to give birth to some personal embarrassment, as the new Parliament grows in years and the glamour of victory on sea and land begins to fade.

OREGON TELEPHONE MERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Pacific Coast News Office


PORTLAND, Oregon.—Merger of the Home Telephone system of Oregon with that of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company (Bell) has been authorized by the federal court here. The order permits the Pacific Company to acquire Home Company exchanges in Portland, Albany, Corvallis and Oregon City. With the execution of this decree telephone competition in Oregon will cease.



MIR HOOVER

says

that care in cooking makes second cuts palatable and helps save money. You can give something of a surprise and make your husband admire your cookery, by using plenty of the savory



AL SAUCE

Jan. V. Chelminski’s

Latent Portraits of
PERSHING, FOCH,
JOFFRE and HAIG, etc.
on Exhibition at the

Kleinberger Galleries
725 Fifth Avenue, New York

J. C. Demarest & Company
561 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK

Interior Decorations
Furniture, Hangings, Materials,
Wall and Floor Coverings, Lamps and Shades
TELEPHONE PLAZA 6788

When You Need
FLOWERS
124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers delivered at a few hours’ notice

CHANGED ASPECT OF MESOPOTAMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—“The Basra of three years ago,” says Mr. Scotland Liddell, the representative of the British press in Mesopotamia, in the following dispatch from Baghdad, “is now a gigantic port. There are miles of wharves on land that before the war was a swamp. Tramways run about the town, electric lamps light up the streets, and there is a telephone system larger than that of Bombay. On the river are ships from many lands—tugs, barges, motor-boats, and paddle steamers from the Thames and the Ganges. Kut is now a railway town, equipped with electric light, telegraphs, and telephones, but jackals still prowled around at night.

“In the crowded streets of Baghdad one sees the welding of East and West; motor cars and laden donkeys, electric light and veiled women, Arab traders and staff colonels, dazzling mosques and British billets. Prosperity abounds, and the people are settling down to a life of security and peace. But some anxiety exists as to the future of the Irak State. Arab opinion is all for British help. We owe it to the world at large as well as to the inhabitants of this country to afford this and to back it up by armed force. Thus only can the inhabitants of the country be given the desired degree of liberty to administer themselves under British advice, by means of representative institutions suited to the country.

“The inhabitants do not expect, or desire, that we should leave the country, knowing its control to be a task beyond their power. Because of the tribes, semi-civilized, turbulent, avaricious, and well armed, who might at any time plunge the country into general chaos, the British Army is essential to save Mesopotamia from disorder. The inhabitants of the towns, essentially traders like their prototype ‘Sinbad the Sailor,’ welcome us as a commercial race powerful enough to secure order for the interests of trade, and able to open up to the Arabs new vistas of commercial expansion. The sheik likes us because we have backed up his authority over his tribe, and the fellah, or tribesman, likes us because we protect him against his sheik. He realizes that he pays us revenue more regularly than to the Turks, but in return he gets advice and assistance in irrigation and agricultural work, which much increases the prosperity of the country.

“The declaration of the armistice with Turkey occasioned a remarkable demonstration in the sacred town of Nejed. To congratulate the British on the defeat of Turkey 70 sayids, 170 sheikhs, with 2000 mounted and 500 unmounted followers, assembled, the spiritual leaders of the Shiah Muhammadans also attending. It was a spontaneous outburst of feeling. All agreed that Mosul and its surroundings has racial, political, commercial, and geographical connection with Baghdad, and should be included with it under a central administration. Prominent notables of Baghdad and Mosul, who have talked on this matter press this point. As regards the future form of administration, the people should be given the opportunity of saying whom they would like. We need not fear the result.”

FURS

AT

January Mark

Down Prices

Reductions from
20 to 33 1/3%

Unusual values are now offered. Reductions made on entire stock of Fur coats, Fur lined coats for men and women, sets, separate scarfs and muffers.

WERNER-PAZOLT CO.
Second Floor
52 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.



Golden Rule

Pure Food Products

Obtain the additional profits on your food products and groceries! Wholesale high quality food products shipped from our laboratories direct to you. Received 37 awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. A postal will bring a salesmen.

The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

“Priscilla’s Minuet”
(Sweetened)
Cocoa-Chocolate
is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. In 1/2 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.
West of Mississippi River \$3.50 doz.
East of Mississippi River \$3.00 doz.
W. M. FLANDERS CO.
Wholesale Distributors
BOSTON, MASS.
Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables
238 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

AMERICAN COLLEGE
BANQUET IN LONDON

President of Board of Education
Urges Closer Union Between
Anglo-American Colleges at
University Union Gathering

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The dinner given on Saturday at the Criterion Restaurant by the London branch of the American University Union in Europe was the occasion for exuberant fun rather than for weighty speeches. In spite of the academic nature of the gathering, jazz band, songs and indulgence in well-known American college yells added to the gaiety of the evening. J. B. MacAfee presided, and amongst the speakers were Vice-Admiral Sims, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the British Board of Education, and L. L. Tweedy, chairman of the advisory council of the London branch, who, in welcoming the guests, referred to the work of the London bureau.

The chairman, recalling the gigantic stream of American soldiers who had crossed the ocean, said that, though the war was over, their work was not ended. "We American university men," he said, "coming from farm and town, from rich and poor environments, acknowledging no aristocracy but that of intellectual power, actuated by what may be called a material ideal, have come over here to prove that ideal, and I am of the impression that, wherever you have gone, you have proven the precepts and ideals that have been formulated in our President's very remarkable public letters and addresses. The work still to be done is to prove that the education we get fits us to combat the evil of Bolshevism and anarchy, and helps to undo industrial unrest. We feel that if those now filled with vague unrest had had the opportunities that have been ours, there would have been less of that unrest, little, if any, anarchy, and that Bolshevism could not exist."

Dr. Fisher, in a humorous speech, recalled James Russell Lowell's definition of the university as a place in which nothing useful was taught, and agreed that there was a great deal to be said for the definition. He was afraid that it was not quite so true now as formerly, but, true or not, he had had a demonstration that night that, whether or not the American universities taught anything useful, a good many useful things were learned there. They had learned to sing, to shout, and to fight. As a member of the government he wished to express to them and the whole body of American university men, the profound gratitude of the whole British people for the great lead American universities gave the American people in the war.

In conclusion, Dr. Fisher expressed the hope that English students would cross the ocean and sit at the feet of the great American teachers, and also that American students would come to England and remember that all education was not manufactured in Germany.

His advice to those present was to stay as long as they could, and to come back as soon as they could. Vice-Admiral Sims, who told some amusing stories, sent the audience into peals of delighted laughter by saying that it was a compliment to call American naval men university men, because the university taught men to think. Naval men had not to think, but to do as they were told. Any naval officer who became educated owed it to his own effort.

JEWISH EXPULSION
FORMALLY EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. Nahum Sokolow of the Zionist organization has received a letter from the Foreign Secretary of the Czechoslovak Republic explaining that the recent decision to expel certain Jews from their country, since rescinded, was not inspired by anti-Semitism. It was the result of the extreme scarcity of necessities of life which caused the authorities to withdraw the right of residence from all who had not been residents before the war.

Mr. Sokolow has been requested by the Provisional Jewish Council of Poland, consisting of 493 elected delegates, to act on their behalf at the Peace Conference. He is authorized to urge the establishment of Jewish Palestine under British trusteeship as the solution to the Jewish national problem.

CRITICISM FOR NEW
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday).—The Dutch papers are very bitter over the appointment of Viscount Milner as Colonial Secretary. It is feared that the appointment will give General Hertzog and his followers an opportunity of obtaining political capital which they are at present much in need of, and will strengthen the campaign, of which the Nationalists are in favor, of complete independence.

Bolshevism on the Rand

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday).—A group of extreme Socialists are attempting a Bolshevik campaign on the Rand; but their prospects of success are small, unless some unforeseen labor crisis arises. The agitators are not unconnected with the Socialist section which attempted to stop the municipal services some time ago by inducing natives to strike.



Count de Romanones
Premier of Spain, who has made an important statement on Spanish policy

SPAIN TO GUARD HER
RIGHTS IN MOROCCO

Premier Declares Return to
International Policy of Pre-
War Days—Expected Crisis
in Cortes Fails to Arise

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Friday).—The general impression is that the Romanones Government has come out well from its first contact with the Cortes on the reopening, when a crisis was expected in many quarters. There was a sharp exchange between Count de Romanones and Señor Dato, the Conservative leader, at the outset. Señor Dato interpellated the government on its international policy, particularly on the Romanones journey to Paris, Tangier and Morocco, and the German ships interned in Spanish ports.

The Premier, in reply, said that the various Spanish governments had loyally and scrupulously fulfilled their duty of neutrality. "My visit to Paris," he said, "was warmly received by general opinion. As a result, it enabled us to state the interests that Spain must safeguard, and also allowed us to understand what intentions are professed regarding them."

He went on to say that the Moroccan problem must be solved on a basis established by the treaties concluded before the war. Spain must follow the international policy that had remained in suspense since August, 1914. The Moroccan question had a vital importance for Spain. He would content himself by saying that the decisions arrived at at Cartagena in 1904 are, and must remain, intangible, and that the situation of Spain in her zone is absolutely the same as that of France in hers.

The situation of Tangier was delicate. If the town of Tangier could not be included in the Spanish zone, the present state of things would have to be maintained. As to the German ships; if he offered any explanation at this moment, he would fall in his duty, but he hoped to do so in a very short time, and they could depend on it that the interests of Spain would be well defended.

EFFORT TO REVOKE
LICENSE CHECKED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Justice Crompton, in Brooklyn, on Friday issued an order continuing the temporary injunction restraining the park commissioner from revoking the license of John Williamson, a news dealer. This is another step in the campaign against the Hearst newspapers.

Williamson is a news dealer, two of whose stands are at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on park property. When he refused to sell Hearst papers, on the ground that they were un-American, the park commissioner tried to revoke his license. Against this Williamson obtained an injunction, and now this is sustained, pending a hearing of the whole case.

Meanwhile Williamson has submitted affidavits to support his charge that the Hearst papers are un-American, and declaring that it was because his customers protested against them so much on this ground that he had to stop carrying them.

The news dealer's right to handle or decline to handle newspapers according to his own judgment and wishes was also upheld in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, which reaffirmed its decision that the City Council of Mt. Vernon, New York, had exceeded its rights in passing an ordinance to prevent the circulation and sale of Hearst newspapers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ATTORNEY-
GENERAL TO ACT ON SUPREME COURT
RULING AGAINST COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Government will appeal from the decision of Chief Justice Hunter of the provincial Supreme Court, who declared that a Royal Commission appointed by the Province, to inquire into illegal transactions in liquor was ultra vires. The decision was based on an Imperial statute passed in the reign of Charles I, which abolished star chamber proceedings. The provincial Attorney-General, Mr. Farris, in announcing that the government would appeal, said:

"The decision is a challenge to the whole jurisdiction of the Province to conduct an inquiry into the administration of public affairs. By reason of the importance of the questions raised by the Chief Justice's decision, they will have to be settled before the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, enough evidence has been secured by the Royal Commission to show what amendments are needed to the Prohibition Act, which we propose to enforce in the most vigorous way in the future."

Decision Halts Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Chief Justice Hunter of the British Columbia Supreme Court has announced the decision on the application for a writ of prohibition preventing further sittings of the government liquor inquiry. The application was granted.

Chief Justice Hunter ruled that the question of importation was a federal, not provincial, matter and that it was illegal for a man to give evidence against himself.

W. C. Findlay, the dismissed prohibition commissioner, who was imprisoned for contempt of court in not answering questions before the government inquiry, was released following this decision. The prohibitionists will ask for a new commission, to be established within the limits of the judgment.

VERMONT SENATE TO
VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Vermont Senate will vote on Tuesday afternoon on the bill providing equal suffrage for women of Vermont in the presidential and state elections. There is expected to be a strong opposition toward this bill.

William P. Dillingham, United States Senator from Vermont, in an address to the joint assembly, announced that he would not favor the passage of the Susan B. Anthony bill for equal suffrage, despite the sentiment of Vermont women against his stand. He said that the cause of the women had been misrepresented in Washington, and that outside of the anti-suffrage organization, the workers for equal suffrage are maintaining the greatest lobbying system ever known in Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR
THE VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Preparations for floating the Victory Loan are now being completed, and already the publicity department of the Liberty Loan committee of the second federal reserve district is sending broadcast appeals calculated to arouse the greatest possible interest of the public in buying the new bonds, which will go on sale in April.

"This loan," says the committee, "will be a fitting way to finish the victory of American arms. In its pur-

pose it is also a peace and prosperity loan. In part it will pay for bills incurred in the past, but in even larger part it will lay a sound foundation for the future.

"Secretary of the Treasury Glass estimates the amount of the loan, tentatively, at a minimum of \$5,000,000, and he has announced that he will rely upon the patriotism of Americans to float the issue. Real patriotism means more than the waving of flags. It denotes for one thing, a constructive attitude toward one's country. Such patriotism will recognize the common sense proposition of the Victory Loan as a means of securing prosperity. A condition of financial unrest and industrial upheaval is not the sort of peace which fosters prosperity. Americans have never been confronted with any such condition as a result of unpaid war debt. The history of previous war finances shows we always paid our bills promptly. We will again pay them promptly, through the Victory Loan."

FOOD NEEDED BY
THE RUMANIANS

Leading French Paper Shows
Necessity of Supplying the
Ravaged Country With Seed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Journal des Débats calls the attention of the Peace Conference to the urgent need of revictualizing Rumania. "During their long military occupation, the Austro-Germans exploited Rumania thoroughly," says this paper. "Moldavia was pillaged by the Russian troops, which behaved more as conquerors than as allies. Then, after the armistice of Nov. 11, Von Mackensen's army retired, carrying with it railway matériel, cattle and grain."

"The Rumanians are, therefore, today deprived of everything, and are without means of transport. They are forced, to escape starvation, to eat grains reserved for the sowing of fields, so, if they do not receive wheat for sowing purposes, before spring, the Rumanian lands, which are wonderfully fertile, will remain barren. Instead of contributing to the provisioning of Europe."

Both from a humane and a material point of view, this would be a disaster, and must be prevented at all costs. Since the Dardanelles are now open, ships carrying grains must be sent to the Black Sea, and to the mouths of the Danube. It is not only a duty which humanity imposes, but also a good economic operation, and the accomplishment of a duty which we owe the Rumanian Government."

ORGAN OFFERED
TO MELROSE

Gift Proposed by Citizen to De-
velop Musical Sentiment and
as Tribute to Men in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

MELROSE, Massachusetts.—The city government of Melrose has been asked by John C. F. Slattery, a citizen of that place, to accept on behalf of the community the gift of an organ, similar to instruments in the municipal building in Portland, Maine, and in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is proposed to build the organ in the existing Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, for the erection of which Mr. Slattery was also primarily responsible.

This offer is made in recognition of the "development" of a musical sentiment of our community," and the donor also proposes that the organ shall be in commemoration of the valor of the men from this city who served on the battlefields in France, or upon the high seas, during the great war.

In addition to building the organ, Mr. Slattery offers to provide a fund of \$10,000, the income from which would be administered by the advisory committee of the Memorial Building, and which would be devoted to the maintenance of the instrument and also be made available "for the purpose of promoting public musical education in this community in connection with the instrument."

Two organ manufacturers have made studies of the situation and have pronounced it susceptible of successful handling. All that is needed now is formal acceptance of the offer by the municipal government. Thereupon the construction work will begin, with a view to its completion, in October, 1919.

ENEMY SUBMARINE
LOSSES TOTAL 203

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor European News Office learns that the total number of enemy submarines lost during the war was 203. The British submarine loss was 59, enemy action being responsible for 144 of these.

COTTON EMBARGO
ORDER MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Replying to a request from members of Congress from cotton-growing states that all embargoes on cotton exports to non-enemy countries be lifted and that shipments to Germany and Austria be permitted as soon as possible, President Wilson on Friday cabled Senator Smith of South Carolina that cotton now could be exported to all countries in amounts adequate to their needs, and that further exports to enemy countries raised important questions of policy which were the subject of attentive consideration by the associated governments.

BRITISH INITIATIVE
IN CONSTANTINOPLE

French Press Comments on the
Significance of European Con-
trol of Police in Capital of
the Turkish Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The action of the British Government in taking over control of the police and sanitary forces in Constantinople, owing to the disorder prevailing in the city, is the subject of a leading article in Le Temps. "Thus," comments Le Temps, "the attributes of Turkish sovereignty pass into the hands of a European commander in the very capital of the Turkish Empire."

"British initiative," continues the paper, "is the epilogue of the struggle which has lasted over two months between the new government of the Sultan and the Committee of Union and Progress. Though Great Britain gave the government the benefit of its advice, it was not able to conquer the committee's opposition. Officials who owed their position to the committee, remained, and though the government dissolved Parliament, the elections had to be postponed. When an endeavor was made to bring to justice the supporters of the committee, the magistrates preferred resignation to performance of their functions. Even the Minister of the Interior, who is not a partisan of the committee, sent in his resignation as a protest against the punitive measures; then he retracted, which was a further success for the committee."

"Members of the committee went into the country districts, organized bands, and distributed arms. They have money at their disposal, and the center of propaganda seems to be Constantinople, where it is said that Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha lie in hiding."

Faced with this agitation, which recalls somewhat the Bolshevik methods, the government of the Sultan maintained a passive attitude. In Constantinople, anxiety was growing, and measures were taken to defend, if necessary, the houses of the diplomatic representatives. British, French, and Italian officers were engaged in considering the organization of an inter-allied police for the Turkish capital. The training of the gendarmerie was to have been entrusted to French instructors.

"It was in these circumstances that the British commander-in-chief took the police and sanitary forces under his control. Life, both for strangers in the city and for Ottoman subjects will be very much more efficaciously guaranteed. But Constantinople is an important city and what occurs there does not interest merely the inhabitants. That a European Administration should settle itself in the Turkish capital and the entrance of the Bosphorus is a historic event which interests the whole world."

Le Temps goes on to recall France's part in the Turkish capital, a part, it says, which never played into the hands of imperialist ambitions. It also points to the considerable rights of Greece in a Constantinople region, and to the vital importance of the straits to Rumania.

AFRICAN NATIVES
CLEAVE TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Natives of those parts of Africa under French administration are sending expressions of their gratification at the victory of the Allies' cause. The inhabitants of Togoland and chiefs and notables of Atakpanio, Sokode and Sansanemango have expressed their

wish that their countries should be attached to France.

The great Muhammadan dignitaries of the tribes from the north of Kamerun have told French representatives they wish to remain under French domination, and request the French Government to make every effort so that Kamerun may never again be under German domination.

FOOD RELIEF BILL
PASSED BY SENATE
DESPITE PROTEST

(Continued from page one)

an engineer. He had had many dealings with men. He had to deliver food sufficient to keep the Allies going till the United States could get into Europe. In these circumstances, Mr. Hoover did the obvious thing. He made up his mind he would get the food, and he was utterly indifferent as to the means by which it was to be obtained, and indifferent whence the food should come.

This he has said repeatedly. He not only did not care how much the producers made out of the food, nor did he care for any other feature of the situation save one—he wanted production stimulated. To get the food to fill the world's great emergency, therefore, he made use of a characteristic he knew would win the day, the money-making instinct. Appeals to patriotism alone would have resulted in the winning of the war by Germany so far as food production was concerned. The farmers, the stock growers, the packers, the business interests concerned in food production, had to be stimulated to make money, not to win the war. So Mr. Hoover, making use of this trait of human nature, not only encouraged high prices for products, but he knew that it must be made worth while for great quantities to be produced in order to get the food he must have. He obtained the quantities he wanted, and the Allies were supplied. In the view of his friends the Food Administrator, confronted with a problem and responsibility so great, had to make use of the best means at hand in order to fill his orders. They know he would have preferred to get the supplies needed by patriotic appeal, but he took a more certain method, and food was supplied that carried the war to victory.

MOVE TO ENJOIN
TELEPHONE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The State of Massachusetts on Friday took legal steps to enjoin the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company from enforcing the new "standardization" of telephone toll rates which became effective on Tuesday, Jan. 21, under an order of the United States Postmaster-General. The Attorney-General's office filed a bill in equity in the State Supreme Court, and Judge de Courcy issued an order of notice returnable on next Tuesday, at which time the matter of issuing a preliminary injunction will be considered. The proceedings were brought by the Attorney-General upon the application of the Public Service Commission, which contends that the matter of rates rests within its jurisdiction, and that the Postmaster-General has no authority to enforce his new schedule.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a preliminary to all questions of industrial and wage adjustments and of Americanization movements, a conference is soon to be held in Boston to discuss the so-called victory program for a League of Nations. In preparation for this and as a means of giving to Boston women a concrete presentation of the questions upon which they are bound to have opinions, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has arranged for its members a course of lectures on Preparedness for Peace.

AFRICAN NATIVES
CLEAVE TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Natives of those parts of Africa under French administration are sending expressions of their gratification at the victory of the Allies' cause. The inhabitants of Togoland and chiefs and notables of Atakpanio, Sokode and Sansanemango have expressed their

ORDER MAINTAINED
BY BRITISH TROOPS

Reduced Divisions Remain in
Various Parts of Theater of
War—Story of the Difficulty
Over Medina's Surrender

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Regarding the present distribution of British forces, The Christian Science Monitor learns that the British Government still retains three divisions in Italy, though they are somewhat reduced by demobilization. Probably a small fraction will form part of the army of occupation in Austria.

The Italian high command has sent one battalion to Fiume, and one to Northern Tyrol. There are three reduced British divisions in the Balkans, one being in the Dobruja, one in Turkey near Constantinople, and the third in Salonika. The Balkan force has furnished troops for Transcaucasia, to insure Turkish fulfillment of the armistice, where they will probably be required for some months. These troops have already done excellent service in maintaining order and protecting the country from Turkestan Bolsheviks, and large numbers of German-Austrian prisoners, still ignorant of the Central Powers' defeat.

The Turks in Cilicia have been somewhat truculent, apparently not realizing their defeat, and show an inclination to carry on their old system of oppressing and exterminating the Armenians.

At present, three British divisions are waiting at Alexandria, and one at Cairo, for shipment home.

In Palestine, Syria and Cilicia, there are now three divisions, largely of Indian composition, and four mounted divisions, two of which are Indian, with some British cavalry, and two Australasian divisions waiting to be repatriated.

In Mesopotamia it still remains necessary to keep troops, and will be for some time, to prevent disputes between the local population, though the units will be largely Indian in composition.

There is a British garrison of from 60,000 to 70,000 in India; not more than some 20,000 of which will be brought home before the hot weather commences.

Details of the Medina surrender show that Fakri Pasha refused, not knowing of the armistice, to surrender without direct orders from the Turkish Sultan, and asked that a Turkish officer should be sent direct to him from Constantinople. An envoy was eventually sent, but Fakri still continued to make excuses for not surrendering, such as that the letter was incorrectly addressed. Further envoys were sent, and eventually also an order from the Sultan's secretary with a Turkish Government official to use his personal influence. But Fakri refused unless he could go direct to Turkey with troops and arms. This produced a threat from the allied military commander in Constantinople to destroy the Dardanelles forts. This, as is known, had the required effect.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ISSUE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office.

AUSTIN, Texas.—Both houses of the Texas Legislature have unanimously adopted a joint resolution providing for submission on May 24 to the voters of the State of a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

Idaho Urges Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BOISE, Idaho.—The Idaho Legislature has passed a memorial to the United States Senate for passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Mark Cross Co.
145 Tremont St., Boston
Bet. Temple Place and West St.

Breakfast Tray and Set
Breakfast Tray of white or highly polished black enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretanne-under-glass, compartments at each end for water-glass, silver, newspaper and mail; unfitted.....\$10.75
Individual Breakfast Set, as shown; white Allerton china, floral decorations, 5 pieces, extra.....\$7.00
Water glasses, from.....25c

The Crystal, Wickerware and Furniture Department on our Second Floor will solve your gift perplexity.

Illustrated Catalog on Request
Special Mail Order Service

Filene's
BOSTON

Filene Neverslip shoes were the first FLAT sole shoes we know of for children

The soles of children's shoes—used to be as round as a turtle's back. Flat soles make children sure footed. Rounded soles, universally used at one time, and even now in many shoes, make the feet "rotate" or run over.

FILENE FIVE TOE MOCCASINS
A Filene special babies' shoes made to permit normal foot growth. The 5 toe ventilated moccasin is worn today by 5000 happy kiddies in Greater Boston. One of the most economical shoes in the world. Sizes 2 to 11. \$1.35, \$1.60, \$1.85, up to \$2.50, according to size.
(Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH EDUCATION URGED

Appeal Sent to All Teachers in United States by Bureau of Education Regarding Measures Spoken of as Entering Wedge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A statement has been sent out to all school teachers in the United States by the Bureau of Education, urging them to institute various measures in the schools for the so-called health education of the children under their care. It calls on the teachers to take immediately certain steps which are alleged to be preventive of the conditions described, but which those who are opposed to such intervention claim to represent another effort to force upon the people compulsory medical measures which are thought by many to be directly subversive of the very remedies they are given out as likely to accomplish.

The appeal says that "the physical impairment of the coming generation is one of the most disastrous by-products of the great war," adding, as though to depress the thought, that it is "one whose after-effects, once established, can never be fully undone." It says, however, that those after-effects can be prevented, the preventive measures proposed being of course medical procedures and constituting the bulk of the statement.

"Enlistment in the health service," reads the appeal, "will take as little time or as much time as you are able to give. It may mean simply an opening exercise some morning, involving the weighing and measuring of all the children in your classroom. Or, if you are one of the men higher up, it may mean a carefully laid out health program involving a correlation of several school activities—of work done in the departments of physical education, medical inspection, domestic science, the school lunch, hygiene—and the focusing of all this work on the practical problem of bringing each child in your school up to the highest possible standard of physical efficiency."

The first step is said to involve the weighing and measuring of the children in the schools, which procedures are spoken of as an "entering wedge" for further intervention. "The results," says the statement, "will speak for themselves, and are sure to arouse greater interest."

Alleged faulty vision and teeth are spoken of as affecting physical and mental development and it is stated that "it is estimated that three out of every four children in the country are suffering from some physical defect." Attention is then called to what is spoken of as malnutrition, it being declared that the "malnourished" child is peculiarly susceptible to disease, "always catching whatever disease happens to be making the round." This statement is preceded by a comment drawing comparison between the "runabout and school child" whose lot is pictured as having "to go with little or no attention" along the line of weighing and measuring and the baby "in the best regulated families" who "is regularly weighed every week" greatly it would be made to appear, to the latter's benefit.

The teachers are finally urged to exert their influence to have so-called physical defects removed, where such are believed to be found, and they are told that therein is their opportunity to enlist the interest of the man higher up, to get into the picture, involving the school doctor and nurse.

Situation in Los Angeles

Many Protests Made Against Medical Inspection Plan for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The public school situation in Los Angeles is now a matter of grave concern to many citizens, who see the complete usurpation of the functions of the Board of Education by the Health Officer of Los Angeles, and a little coterie of physicians.

After the repeal of the closing ordinance, which was declared unconstitutional, the schools opened on Dec. 3. They remained open until Dec. 10, when, in response to a recommendation of the health commissioner, the Board of Education voted to close them.

In the meantime the school teachers had been denied their salary for the month of October, under a ruling of the county counsel that the schools had not been under quarantine and that, therefore, the teachers were not entitled to their salary for that period. Suit was threatened on behalf of the teachers, with the result that new contracts were entered into by the Board of Education that would give them the salary denied them under the previous contracts, and in addition full salary for all time the schools may remain closed in future. Since those contracts have been signed the teachers have been receiving full salary. These last contracts have not, however, as yet, been legally questioned, but grave doubts have been expressed as to their validity.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education it was voted to open five schools on Jan. 9. These five schools are the Ann Street, the Macy Street, the Hewitt Street, the Amelia Street, and the Boyd Street, all of them being in the industrial district of the city, and attended largely by the foreign population. The Board of Education voted to open these schools upon receipt of a communication from the health commissioner that he would "allow" these schools to open if doctors and nurses were in attendance to provide medical inspection.

A canvass of the five schools on the

opening morning revealed a doctor and nurse at each one, examining the pupils. Asked why these particular schools had been chosen for the novel experiment, one principal stated: "The people in this district are more obedient and more easily managed than in other sections of the city." Many protests have been made against the unlawful plan to force medical inspection into the schools, as it is recognized that the first step in this proposed scheme is now attempted. The health commissioner says that no schools will be "allowed" to open unless complete medical inspection is provided. The Board of Education, while admitting that the health officer has no legal authority to make such a demand, has recognized it in the case of the five schools now open.

INQUIRY BEGUN ON FISH STRIKE

Board of Arbitration and Conciliation Takes Up Dispute Over Manning of Trawlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Inquiry into the strike of 100 fishermen manning the steam trawlers at this port has been undertaken by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which will make an effort to have the strikers accept its decision. The finding of the board is expected to be made on next Wednesday. The owners of the trawlers have agreed to arbitration.

The fishermen, who are unionized, claim that as a result of the companies' refusal to place larger crews on the big trawlers the strike was called. The state board has begun its investigation because it is declared that the food situation is affected. At a hearing on Friday John Burns, Jr., of the Bay State Fish Company denied that the company is harboring the strike by selling cold storage fish. Eight trawlers of the Bay State and the Gorton-Pew companies, the latter a Gloucester (Massachusetts) firm, have been tied up for a month with a loss of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of fish to the market.

James M. Nickerson of the Fishermen's Union stated that the men demand a deck crew of 12 men on vessels with a capacity of 150,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds, 16 men on vessels up to 300,000 pounds, 18 men on vessels up to 400,000 pounds and 20 men on vessels up to 450,000 pounds. He claimed that the companies will not put more than 12 men on the larger boats, the same as for the smaller. Mr. Burns, as a compromise, said he was willing to place 12 men on 200,000 pound boats, paying them the wages and bonuses that 14 men would get. If the catch amounted to more than 150,000 pounds per trip. The company offered to place 14 men on 300,000 pound boats and pay them salary and bonus of 16 men. Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Gorton-Pew Company, was willing that the 400,000 pound boats should be manned by 18 men, agreeing to a forfeit of \$1000 for each trip on which the catch exceeded 400,000 pounds. He objected to more than 18 men. The strikers have rejected this offer.

PRIEST'S STATEMENT ON HEALTH RULINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—About two months ago the priest of the Sacred Heart (Roman) Catholic Church at Davenport, Washington, the Rev. Charles McAleer, held church services at Harrington, a small town near Davenport, in violation of orders of the health officer issued because of the alleged influenza epidemic. The priest made an effort to arrest the priest at the close of the services, but the latter succeeded in getting away in an automobile. He was overtaken, however, several miles from the town, and placed under arrest. He was taken before a justice, a date was set for the hearing, and he was released on his own recognizance.

He failed to appear for trial, however, and after waiting several weeks a deputy sheriff came to Spokane to search for him. No difficulty was experienced in locating him, and he was taken back to Davenport. Arraigned before Justice James Goodwin of Davenport, a plea of not guilty was entered. A fine of \$50 and costs was assessed against the priest, from which an appeal to the Superior Court of the county was taken; an appeal bond of \$100 was furnished. In defense of his action in holding services, the Rev. Mr. McAleer stated to the court that his church "differs from other denominations and is not required to obey health regulations."

COAL ROYALTIES SAID TO BE \$1.05 A TON

POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania—Testimony as to royalties paid by companies leasing coal lands was given on Friday to the United States Senate Committee on Manufactures.

A. C. Dodson, of the Dodson Coal Companies, testified that during the last five years the companies, on an investment of \$2,000,000, had turned over to the Girard estate royalties aggregating almost that sum.

It developed that for one tract of 330 acres the Girard estate had thus far received nearly \$2,000,000 in royalties, and that before the coal was exhausted the royalties would amount to more than \$11,000,000. Mr. Dodson estimated the cost of production at \$3.50 a ton, and said his corporation received \$4.60 a ton at the mouth of the mine.

"Then you get \$1.10 and the Girard estate gets \$1.05," asked Senator Reed. "Yes, but out of our \$1.10 we pay federal taxes and interest on bonds."

"But this surplus was in addition to

PACKERS DEFEND MEAT PRICE BASIS

Continued Stabilization Needed, It Is Asserted, Until Normal Conditions Return—Publicity Methods Are Under Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both J. Ogden Armour, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Friday, and Louis F. Swift, who continued his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, denied that the packing companies, which they respectively represent, had had any conference or agreement with Mr. Hoover regarding the finding of a market for their commodities in Europe, or that they had had anything to do with the bill before Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the food relief of Europe. Mr. Armour said that Mr. Hoover had gone abroad to arrange a larger market for packing house products.

Mr. Swift said that there had been a meeting of packers, producers and representatives of the allied governments in Washington last October, at which prices were harmonized. "This is the good work which the Food Administration is doing," he said, "and something of the same sort will be needed until we get back to normal conditions. If there is no authority to continue to stabilize prices, as is being done now, there will probably be a drop in prices, succeeded by a greater rise. Such fluctuations would be disastrous to every one." While such control was practical and effective during war times, Mr. Swift was not prepared to tell the committee whether it could be carried out in normal times, especially as there would be no way of controlling the foreign market as there is now.

Mr. Swift was again interrogated about the publicity campaign undertaken by Swift & Company the last year, the cost of which was only a little more than \$1,000,000. This, he said, was about twice what the company had spent the year before, but it had to be undertaken to offset the charges made by the Federal Trade Commission and to set the company right with the public.

"Did you employ anyone to represent you here in Washington?" Representative Parker asked. After some hesitancy, Mr. Swift recalled that Mr. Shaw had been employed at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and a Mr. Hamilton, both of whom had "run errands between various departments getting licenses and labels and doing other things."

"How about Thomas F. Logan?" he was asked. "He was not a representative of Swift & Co.," replied Mr. Swift. "He was arranged for by Mr. Veeder." Mr. Veeder is counsel for Swift & Co. "When the question of publicity came under consideration, we were looking about for expert advice to know how to go into it," Mr. Swift explained, "and Mr. Veeder made an arrangement with Mr. Logan. It came about through a piece in Leslie's Magazine on 'Corporations' Position With the Public.' The piece appealed to us. It was the first time I had ever heard Mr. Logan's name. We liked the sentiments and reasoning expressed in this piece. Veeder arranged everything about it. Mr. Logan tells us to leave this in or take that out, when we get up advertising."

Both Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift were asked why the cattle men were opposed to them if they seriously felt that the packers' interests and those of the producers were mutual. Mr. Swift's explanation was that when conditions were bad they shared the blame, but that now the most successful men in the cattle-raising business were not opposed to the packers.

Late in the afternoon, Francis J. Heney was asked by the Senate committee to question Mr. Armour. In reply to his query: "Why have the five big packers forged ahead of the others?" Mr. Armour replied: "In any industry there will be people willing to work a little harder, take more chances, add more things to the business, and go into details more than others. They work themselves out and do a large business. They have a desire for a large business; some don't want it."

"Is it your desire to increase the volume of your business?" "Volume is a good thing only when intelligently directed," Mr. Armour replied, and added that it is an advantage to consumers and producers if a few business can take care of it rather than to have it spread out among many.

Mr. Heney inquired about the Armour method of getting at profits. This, Mr. Armour said, was done by a pricing committee. An effort was made to get at just what was included in the \$1 a head profit on cattle, which was what Mr. Armour had stated was made by his firm. It developed that the profits made from hides, glue, soap, perfumes and other commodities, which are really products of the animal, were not included in this profit, but were extra profits, and often amounted to more than that of the meat itself.

Armour Stock Dividend

Chicago Packer Admits It Was in Addition to Regular Dividends

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

J. Ogden Armour, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on Friday, gave testimony relating to profits. Asked to explain the stock dividend of 400 per cent declared by his company in 1916, he said this was made possible by the accumulation of a surplus since the establishment of the business.

"But this surplus was in addition to

dividends paid the stockholders, was it not?" asked Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Mr. Armour said it was. Mr. Armour, in a prepared statement which he previously had presented to the House Committee, opposed the Kendrick Bill, providing for the licensing of packing plants.

Stockmen Accuse Packers Association Demands Federal Regulation of Meat Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Resolutions declaring the association's judgment that the Federal Trade Commission had clearly proved the existence of a monopoly in the American meat-packing business, and had proposed remedies which were not radical, were adopted by the American National Live-Stock Association on the closing day of its convention here. John B. Kendrick, United States Senator from Wyoming, was elected president. The association is the principal organization of stockmen of the United States. Producers and consumers were urged to unite in support of the enactment of legislation in line with the Kendrick Bill now before the United States Senate, and the recommendations of the association's market committee.

The market committee advised that cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture be continued, and that every effort be made to obtain the passage of a bill in Congress separating stockyards from ownership and control of the meat packers, requiring railroads to furnish cars to all on equal terms, and licensing packers, stockyards and commission men. Publicity of the case against the packers in the editorial columns of the newspapers was urged. The market committee further recommended that no matter what disposition is made of stockyards and other distributing facilities, licensing of commission men be made permanent under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. The report of the market committee was adopted.

Other resolutions adopted urged changes in the forest-grazing regulations, state appropriations for the destruction of predatory animals, return of the railroads to their owners, full restoration of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, establishment of protective import duties, military training in the high schools, and national woman suffrage.

Senator Kendrick, addressing the convention, said that there is no longer any question that there have been grave abuses in the meat packing industry. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, who also spoke, cited figures to show the livestock increases during the war, but he would call the investigators into a conference with a view of improving the service, and that such a

BETTER POSTAL SERVICE SOUGHT

Business Men in Massachusetts and Elsewhere Looking for Improved Conditions Following the Close of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Improvement in the postal service of the United States which business men claim they have a right to expect following the return to the department of skilled operatives and the training of their substitutes during the past year, has not been forthcoming, according to a number of merchants in this city. Delays in the delivery of mail continue in a degree fully as great as during the war, and the percentage of errors in the handling of letters and other mail matter continue with exasperating frequency, they say.

In defense of the Post Office Department it is claimed that these delays and errors are no greater in proportion to the amount of mail than before the war, and that the percentage of those delays constitutes less than a quarter of one per cent of the millions of different pieces of mail handled daily throughout the United States.

The merchants reply that scarcely a day goes by in any large business office that is not marked by the arrival of some letter which should have been in the office hours and even days before, and that complaints to the postal authorities are either ignored or bring unsatisfactory replies.

Within the past three days a committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce sought to notify its members of an important meeting. Several members of the committee did not receive their notices until the morning of the day following the meeting, nearly 72 hours after the notices were placed in the mails. This surprising delay in the delivery of letters within the city in which they were mailed will be taken up within a few days by the special mail committee of the chamber.

Business men of this city, as well as in other important centers of the country, have been waiting for some response from the Post Office Department to the charges against its management filed four months ago by a special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce after a broad and careful survey of the postal system and facilities not only in New York but in all the states in the Union. The New York merchants pointed out many chances for improvement in the methods of handling and in acceleration of mail distribution. It was hoped that the postal office officials would call the investigators into a conference with a view of improving the service, and that such a

conference would include merchants from other centers.

It is believed that if the United States Chamber of Commerce would take up the subject of better postal facilities, and greater speed in carrying and distributing the mail, an improvement would be seen within a very short time.

"It is all very well to talk of carrying mail through the air by the war planes, but if the Post Office Department would quit experimenting and bend its energies to jacking up its land and rail service, the merchants of the country would not be getting any more than what they are entitled to receive," said a local business man recently.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY WAGON TUNNEL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Operations for the building of a tunnel for vehicular traffic under the North River from New York City, at Canal Street, to Jersey City, New Jersey, at Twelfth Street, will be begun before next summer, according to an agreement made recently by legislative leaders. The total cost, \$12,000,000, will be equally divided between New York and New Jersey, and a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$6,000,000 will be introduced. The present appropriation bill will provide \$1,000,000 of the total amount. It is estimated that the cost will be liquidated within 20 years.

Plans for the tunnel were presented to the Legislature by Gen. George W. Goethals last year, but no action was taken on them on account of the war.

FODDER FOODS TO BE SENT TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions have resulted in the saving, in this country, of approximately 220,000 tons of fodder stuffs which can be sent to European neutrals in the form of oil cake and oil cake-meal, says the War Trade Board. Dairy men in Europe have suffered severely during the war, owing to a scarcity of fodder, and this has been largely responsible for the shortage in fats. Food Administration officials believe that the fodder savings will be of great benefit to the people of Europe.

The War Trade Board announced licenses to export oil cake and oil cake-meal would be granted freely to Canada, South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba and the West Indies.

SOCIALISTS EXPECT PASSPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—The State Department, which has withheld passports sought by Algernon Lee and James O'Neal of New York and John M. Work of Chicago, delegates to the International Socialist Conference in Switzerland, will issue the credentials as soon as it has definite information that the conference is to be held, according to a statement here by Mr. Lee, quoted in a telegram from Meyer London at Washington.

AMERICAN INDIANS' RIGHTS PRESSED

Part They Have Played in the War Praised, and Demand Made at Philadelphia Conference for Full Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The second annual conference of the Friends of the Indians, now being held in this city, has developed a number of interesting discussions which it is hoped will result in concrete benefits to these wards of the government. One of the most important is the matter of full citizenship, a subject that has been given greater attention since the acknowledged part the Indian has taken in helping to win the war. Further impetus was given legislation to this effect in a discussion of the Hayden-Carter Bill, which provides for full citizenship.

Prominent friends of the American Indian from all parts of the country are in attendance at the meeting which was opened by Herbert Welch, president of the Indian Rights Association, who spoke in laudation of the part the Indians have played in the war. George Vaux, who was made permanent chairman, reviewed the present condition of many Indian reservations, taking the stand that while these have been of great advantage, some of them are so remote and far removed from American civilization that they were calculated to preserve the primitive ways of the Indian and retard his Americanization.

Henry S. Pancoast struck a popular note when he said that in this time, when the spirit of democracy for smaller nations was being so generally advocated, justice would not be complete unless greater attention were paid to races, such as the Indian. "It is mere consistency," he said, "that the Indian should be given his full rights."

Enlarging on the subject, Herbert Welch took the government to task for its dereliction in fulfilling its promises. He referred specifically, for instance, to the Navajos, who, he said, had been guaranteed the education of their children, but that at the present time 7000 of them on one reservation were without schools.

Miss Sarah Newlin, who has worked among the Indians for 50 years, asked that Congress be appealed to directly to pass the measure under consideration. Her suggestion was adopted, and all those interested in the Indian were asked to send dispatches to Senator Ashurst of Arizona in support of the bill.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1919

BOSTON, MASS.

Our 68th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Saturday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Skirts, wool serge and serge, worth 12.50 to 25.00, 13.00	Misses' Wool Jersey and Serge Suits, worth 35.00 to 50.00, 38.00	Men's Shirts and Drawers, light weight, white and natural wool, broken sizes, worth 1.50 to 2.00, each, 1.15	50-Inch Plain Velvet, assorted colors, worth 4.00 yard, 2.75
Women's Flared Skirts, plaid and solid, worth 10.00 to 15.00, 12.50	Misses' Broadcloth Suits, worth 30.00 to 35.00, 29.50	Men's Tuxedo Hats, worth 4.00 to 4.50, 3.50	50-Inch Plain Japanese Silk, assorted colors, worth 1.50 yard, 1.00
Women's Dress Hats, velvet and satin, worth 7.50 to 10.00, 8.50	Misses' Velour Suits, worth 30.00 to 35.00, 29.50	Men's Slip-On-Wool Helmets, worth 1.00 and 1.50, 85c	27-Inch Japanese Silk Broadcloth, worth 10.00 yard, 6.50
Women's Untrimmed Velvet Hats, worth 5.00 to 7.50, 6.00	Misses' Silvertone Coats, worth 45.00 to 50.00, 40.00	Men's Soft Hats, worth 3.00 to 3.50, 2.50	30-Inch Imported Linen Cretonnes, worth 1.50 to 2.00, yard, 1.00
Flower Weathers, worth 2.00 to 2.50, 1.50	Misses' Velour Coats, worth 35.00 to 40.00, 30.00	Men's Derby Hats, worth 3.50 and 4.00, 2.85	Sofa Cushions, assorted coverings, worth 5.00 to 6.00, 3.50
Women's Sweaters, odd lots, worth 2.00 to 3.00, 1.50	Misses' Lace Skirts, worth 2.50 to 3.00, 1.95	All Fur Caps greatly reduced, 5.00 to 6.00, 3.50	Saxony Rugs, 9x12, worth 124.00, 75.00
Women's Shetland Sweaters, worth 2.00 to 3.00, 1.50	Girls' Pinafore Skirts and Coats, worth 1.50 to 2.00, 1.00	Men's Blanket Robes, worth 10.00 to 12.00, 6.45	9x10, worth 114.00, 70.00
Women's Shaker Sweaters, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 85c	Girls' Cheviot Coats, 8 to 14 years, worth 1.50 to 2.00, 1.00	Men's London-Made Traveling Gowns, Vienna, worth 35.00, 25.00	High Grade Wilton Rugs, 9x12, worth 120.00, 84.50
Women's Silk Petticoats, worth 5.00 to 6.00, 3.75	Girls' Tub Dresses, 6 to 14 years, worth 3.00 to 4.00, 2.50	Boys' Pajamas, worth 1.75 to 2.00, 1.25	9x10, worth 117.25, 75.75
Women's Jersey Silk Petticoats, worth 3.00 to 4.00, 2.50	White Pique and Poplin Dresses, 6 to 12 years, worth 5.00 to 6.00, 3.95	Boys' Shirts, worth 1.50 to 2.00, 1.15	Hand Woven Rush Rugs, 9x12, worth 30.00, 20.00
Women's Cotton Petticoats, worth 2.00 to 3.00, 1.50	Misses' Wool Slip-on Sweaters, with belt, worth 2.00 to 2.50, 1.50	Boys' Sweaters, worth 7.50 to 10.00, 5.00	8x10, worth 25.00, 14.50
Collars and Neckties, worth 1.00 to 1.50, .60c	Children's Corduroy Robes, 2, 4 and 6 years, worth 4.50 to 5.00, 3.50	Boys' Blouses, light flannels, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 75c	Wardrobe Trunks, silver covered, worth 35.00
Collared Swiss embroidered, worth 50c to .75c	Infants' Mercerized and Wool Vests, worth 1.00 to 1.50, .75c	White Mercerized Poplin, 36 inches wide, worth 60c yard, 45c	Fiber Covered Steamer Trunks, 34 and 36 inch sizes, worth 21.00 and 22.00, 15.00 and 16.00
Maroon Gown, worth 12.00 to 15.00, 10.00	Children's French Wool Vests and Pants, broken sizes, worth 2.00 and 3.00, 1.50	White White Voile, 44 inches wide, worth 50c yard, 35c	Furnace Shovels, worth 1.15 to 1.25, 1.00
Avon Corsets, made in heavy cotton, 2.50 to 3.00, 2.00	Misses' Boots, sizes 11½ to 2, worth 4.50 to 5.00, 3.50	Colored Corsets, 16x20, gilt, worth 3.00, 2.00	Wood Saws, fine quality steel, worth 2.00
Old Lot of Corsets, different makes, worth 4.00 to 5.00, 2.95	Growing Girls' Boots, sizes 3½ to 6½, worth 6.00, pair, 4.75	Reproductions of Colonial Mirrors, in three sizes, from 12x20 to 14x25, worth 10.00 and 15.00, 6.75 to 9.00	Sunny Monday Soap, worth 8c to 10c for 50c
18-Inch Metal Flounces, worth 1.50 to 2.00, .90c	Women's Glove Silk Umbrellas, worth 1.25 to 1.50, .85c	Pictures marked from stock, worth 1.00 to 1.50, 50c to 1.00	Double Rollers, white enamel, 3-quart size, worth 2.50, 1.85
Imported Batiste Flouncing, 45 inches wide, worth 2.50 yard, 1.50	Baby Carriages, turntable gear, gray and black, worth 25.00 to 30.00, 24.50	Lot of Bed Motifs and Ornaments, colored and jet, worth 98c to 1.50, .65c	Rogers' Patent, 2-gal. cans, worth 2.75 to 3.00
Imported Swiss Flouncing, 18 inches wide, worth 2.50 yard, 1.50	Steering Sleds, worth 1.50 to 2.00, .90c	Bleached Dormet Flannel, 27 inches wide, worth 35c a yard, 25c	Toilet Paper, worth 20c package, 6 for 90c
Cambric Skirtings, 12 inches wide, worth 42c a yard, 29c	Doll's 12-in. composition head, worth 1.50 to 2.00, .90c	Folding Asbestos Table Pads, worth 6.50, 5.00	Old English Floor Wax, 2-lb. can, worth 1.00
Imported Cambric Edges, worth 12½c a yard, 9c	Young Men's Suits, worth 25.00 to 30.00, 19.50	Needle Threaders, worth 75c to 1.00, .65c	Shopping Baskets, assorted sizes, worth 50c and 75c
Flannel Gowns, worth 12.50 to 15.00, 10.00	Young Men's Overcoats, worth 30.00 to 35.00, 25.00	Day Auto Clock, worth 7.50 to 8.00, 6.50	Waste Paper Baskets, fancy decorated, worth 1.50
Flannel Gowns, worth 12.50 to 15.00, 10.00	Men's Drawers, only natural wool line, length worth 2.50 to 3.00, 1.45	30-Hour Desk Clock, worth 3.50 to 4.00, 2.85	Suzanne White Glimpses, Hampers, worth 1.75 to 2.00, 1.50
Old Lot of Flannels, worth 1.50 to 2.00, .85c	Men's Suits, only natural wool line, broken sizes, worth 5.00 and 5.50, 3.75	60-Inch Furniture Tapestry, worth 3.50 to 4.00 and 6.50, yard, 4.00	Yab Bassinets, white on stand, worth 3.00

Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled If Received Within Three Days

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

In addition to the above items Birthday Bargains are on sale in every section of the store

SEA POWER AND ITS TRIUMPH IN WAR

Sir Eric Geddes Calls It the Birthright of the British Race, and Says That It Has Again Been Salvation of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"How the sea will mock the sea lion." Thus the legend on one of the series of medals issued by the German Government during the war "for the comfort and encouragement" of its people. The medal, which was intended to commemorate the exploits of the German raider *Mosca* (sea gull), was reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor, just before Germany made her final effort on land to break the ring encircling her. It shows a sea gull flying home with its booty over the heads of two very impressive-looking sea lions, one on either side of a narrow sea. But, first and last, it is the inscription, the reverse of the medal, which after all, gives the key-note to the whole; for that inscription reads "Dedicated to the British Vice-Admiral Dudley de Chair."

Thus did the German Government itself involuntarily acknowledge the part played by the man who organized the British blockade proclaimed on March 1, 1915, and who, at the beginning of the war, commanded the tenth cruiser squadron, the force which, with the Grand Fleet at its back, was the chief instrument in maintaining the blockade which experts agree in declaring was the fundamental and decisive cause of the Central Empires' final collapse.

Sir Eric Geddes reaffirmed that fact recently in a speech at the opening of the Sea Power Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. "The blockade," he declared, "is what crushed the life out of the Central Empires." and he added: "That blockade was exercised by another little advertised power—the tenth cruiser squadron, a squadron, the name of which will go down to history with very great credit. The tenth cruiser squadron, with its famous cruiser the *Albatross*, from 1914 to 1917 held the 800-mile stretch of gray sea from the Orkneys to Iceland. In those waters they intercepted 15,000 ships taking succor to our enemies, and they did that almost under Arctic conditions, and mainly in the teeth of storm and blizzard, and out of that 15,000 they missed just 4 per cent, a most remarkable achievement under impossible conditions. Behind the blockade was the Grand Fleet, the fulcrum of the whole of the sea power of the Allies. If ever testimony was needed of the value of sea power, I can give it. In every individual case when an armistice was signed by our enemies, and in one or two cases, before, the one cry that went up was 'Release the blockade.' If anything more strikingly demonstrating the value of sea power can be given, then I do not know it."

In the previous course of his speech Sir Eric had observed that the present was an opportune time to recall what sea power has done for them. "It has been the birthright of our race. Nor for the first time, again it has been the salvation of our race," he declared. "I can find no apt simile to describe what sea power is to us and to the human race—the sea power of His Majesty's navy. From the first day that this devastating and world-wide struggle burst upon the world, the British Navy held all fleets impotent. With a silent, irresistible and grim force His Majesty's navy has crushed the life out of the enemy countries and secured for all time the freedom of the world. There was no annihilation of the enemy in the shock of battle, but that was only because he had had such a lesson at Jutland that he would not come out. He chose physical safety with its consequent loss of morale, ending in mutiny and inglorious surrender. The once proud German Navy is now dishonored in the eyes of the world. That is not what the navy of a sea-borne race like ours would have done. On that never-to-be-forgotten day, Aug. 4, 1914, the British Navy secured the sea communications, and throughout those sea communications have been held. They have been threatened by the deadliest menace that has ever threatened them, the power of the submarine, but they have been held.

"In that holding the Royal Navy has had the priceless cooperation in dangers of all kinds of the mercantile marine. That cooperation has created bonds of affection which can never be broken and never will be broken. We are justly proud of the heroic deeds of the British Army and its brilliant strategists, my old chief, Sir Douglas Haig, General Allenby and other distinguished British generals. But of what avail would their heroism and ability have been without sea power? Of what avail would have been the gallantry of our allies? British sea power has sustained and enabled us to sustain Italy and France in coal, food and munitions. Munitions for ourselves have been brought on the shoulder of sea power. The British expeditionary force crossed the Channel under the wing of the White Ensign. It has gone on crossing until that very big army had eventually brought Germany to her knees. During the war the British Navy had escorted 16,000,000 men across the sea and the loss from all causes, including marine risks, submarine and storm, is less than 5000. Sea power had also played an important part in the vital operations in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Salonika, operations which resulted in the defeat of Germany and Bulgaria. But for that sea power Germany would have overrun the world, and in three or four months would have obtained her desires."

not forget those who prepared for the harvest in the few months before the war, those who brought the navy to the last button and gun into the sea, upon the declaration of war, and who, for six or eight months afterwards, laid the foundation of that great navy behind the navy—Lord Milford Haven, Lord Fisher, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Sea power has brought us to the end of the war and there is no single occurrence in the whole drama and in the finish of more significance than the order given by Sir David Beatty to the German admiral. 'The German flag will be hauled down at sunset and not hoisted again without permission'—truly a very remarkable garnering of the harvest."

COPENHAGEN MAY BE COMMERCIAL CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—An article in an October issue of *Welt* heralds Copenhagen as the future trading center of the world.

The war, the article states, has brought prosperity to Denmark in a degree unparalleled by any other country. The debtor of pre-war days has not only cleared off all liabilities, but now has balances in foreign banks valued at Kr. 300 mill., in round figures, and foreign securities totaling Kr. 250 mill. The unprecedented profits of dealers in provisions have been pocketed by Copenhagen with a rate of plutocrats named "Gulashbarone." The old class of small tradesmen has no longer the dominant influence in Denmark; the 500 millionaires claimed by the Danish press have changed the outlook of Denmark, and of Copenhagen in particular. Banking returns are two, three, four, five times as large as in 1914.

In insurance circles the same story is told; premiums are 10 times the former amounts; and insurance business is a true index to the position of business of all kinds. This great change is the result of Copenhagen's new rôle of international clearing house, and companies who have found Copenhagen a useful center during the war will not abandon it on the conclusion of peace, but will rather establish its newly acquired position more firmly than ever. Denmark will, it is true, lose its importance to the world as a productive country, but Copenhagen will maintain its financial eminence, and consideration of the growth and development of the town shows that it will also control the shipping as well as the finance of the world. This supremacy in shipping will be mainly due to the free port built some 20 years ago, but which is only now beginning to awake to possibilities opening before it.

Two things are in favor of Copenhagen as a clearing house; firstly, the fact that Denmark was ready to seize its opportunity during the war, and secondly, that all the present arrangements and dispositions in the financial world work together to achieve that end. The next two years will decide its fate: whether it will recede to its pre-war position or whether it will consolidate its place in the sun of world commerce.

PLAN TO INCREASE INDIA'S WATER POWER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—Surveys for water-power sites in India have hitherto been left almost entirely to private enterprise, but the government announces, in a letter which it has just addressed to the provincial governments, that this policy can no longer be adopted, and that the government must make itself responsible for the work. Many questions will necessarily arise in connection with such an investigation, with which only the government can deal, such as, for example, questions of land rights, of the conflicting claims of irrigation and power, and numerous similar matters. Moreover, it is important that small concerns should not be permitted to develop the best sites for schemes requiring limited quantities of power, when the same site might have been found suitable for larger projects of more general public utility, had their potentialities been fully investigated in the first instance.

The government has given careful consideration to the question of the agency by which both the preliminary reconnaissance and the ultimate survey should be made, and has arrived at the conclusion that it will tend to greater economy, expediency, and uniformity if the work is undertaken by a single agency rather than by the several local governments, each possibly working on different lines. With this object in view it has appointed Mr. G. T. Barlow, chief engineer for irrigation, united provinces, to undertake a survey of the water-power potentialities of India; and has associated with him J. W. Meares, electrical adviser to the government of India, who will advise him upon the electro-technical aspects of the case. Mr. Barlow and Mr. Meares will visit a number of the provinces as possible during the coming cold weather, will discuss with local officers the possibilities of any sites suggested, inspecting them personally if it is considered necessary, and will decide, again in consultation with the local authorities, which schemes are sufficiently promising to merit detailed investigation.

Both the Secretary of State and the government of India attach great importance to this investigation, in view of its probable effect on the industrial development of India.

SCHOOL AGE UNCHANGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. Dr. Coady, Minister of Education, announces that owing to the lack of a sufficient number of technical schools in the Province, the school age would not be raised in Ontario until remedial changes have been made.

PROBLEM OF FIUME IS LARGELY RACIAL

Professor Salvemini Says Fiume Has Population Largely Italian but the Adjacent Country Is Overwhelmingly Slav

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In discussing the problem of Fiume in the *Unità*, Gaetano Salvemini declares that no one can be insensible to the fate of Italians who wish, as those of Fiume do, to be Italian and feel themselves to be such. The Treaty of London abandoned these Italians and ignored the problem of Fiume, and the movement of protest which has spread from Fiume all over Italy is perfectly legitimate. It is no question of territorial claims, but of the duty of Italy, of the rights of the Italians of Fiume and of universal justice; but for that very reason all its aspects need careful examination.

The city of Fiume is inhabited by 6000 Magyars, most of them there through the action of the former government. 3000 citizens of other nationalities, 24,212 Italians, and 15,687 Slavs; therefore it is preponderantly Italian. Its suburb of Sussak, however, numbers 10,915 Serbo-Croats out of a population of 13,170. Under the Austro-Hungarian régime Sussak was part of Croatia, while Fiume was an autonomous city associated with Hungary, but this distinction, possible between two parts of the same state, would be impossible if two separate states, Italy and Croatia, had their frontiers here. Therefore if Fiume is to be Italian, Sussak must be the same, and this means that if in Fiume alone the Italians represent 61 per cent of the population and the Slavs 39 per cent, Fiume and Sussak united would embrace 25,781 Italians and 26,603 Slavs.

Furthermore, the territory to the north and northeast of Fiume-Sussak is Croat and it would be impossible to unite Fiume-Sussak and Liburnia to Italy without, at the same time, including this territory, which would carry with it at least 45,000 Slavs. Thus the problem of Fiume does not consist merely in assuring their national rights to 26,000 Italians, but in reconciling these rights with those of 100,000 Slavs in the suburb of the city, in Liburnia, and in the neighborhood of Fiume-Sussak, whose fate is inseparable from that of the city.

Before the city of Fiume was a sort of republic of San Marino, Gaetano Salvemini declares, and the Magyars and the Croats were obliged to respect this autonomy though both tried to suppress the Italian element. The tradition of autonomy might be preserved, he maintains, under the new conditions, and this autonomy might be guaranteed by Italy, who might also have the right of intervention in case the autonomy was not recognized by Jugo-Slavia; or, if the society of nations were formed, Fiume might find her guarantee of autonomy therein. This solution would satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Italians of Fiume and would reconcile their rights with those of the Slavs in the adjacent territory. The autonomous constitution of the municipality of Fiume, guaranteed by Italy, would form part of the system of international guarantees by which Italy would assure the cultural liberty and juridical equality of the Slav minorities included in the new Italian frontiers, and Slavs would do as much for the Italian minorities. The right of auto-decision, Professor Salvemini points out, cannot be absolutely applied in regions which are lacking in national homogeneity. If the annexation of Fiume and all that goes with it were insisted on by Italy because of the Italian majority in Fiume, the Slavs would claim the right to annex the adjacent territory which is all Slav as well as the city which is for the most part Italian.

The natural impulse of the Italians in Italy to accept the wish of the Italians of Fiume for unity with them should be checked, the writer points out, by the consideration of the general interests of the Italian nation, which numbers 36,000,000 and not only 26,000. These 36,000,000 Italians must live in peace and friendship with the Southern Slavs, because they must maintain a common defense against 80,000,000 Germans.

Professor Salvemini also points out that the way in which the problem of Fiume is solved will have a considerable bearing on the future of Julian Venetia. There is no doubt but that Italy must annex Istria, he says, and in its administration it must solve the none too easy problem of making its Italian and Slav inhabitants live in peace with one another. It will not be insoluble, however, in view of the fact that they are about equal as to numbers and that the Italians have the advantage of living in the cities and of being on a higher level of culture and wealth. If, however, Fiume and its adjacent territory were annexed to Italy it would mean that the Slavs would be in the majority in Julian Venetia, and from that moment Italy could no longer be just to the Slavs, but would begin a policy of domination and artifice in order to secure the upper hand to the Italian minority. It would either raise the Slav population to the country or make use of "Glosterian" methods at the elections. Did Italy enter the war in May, 1915, for this or do they wish to interpret President Wilson's ideas in such a way? Professor Salvemini asks.

With his usual trenchancy, he denounces those who are feeding the bad feeling between the Italians and Slavs. Among such he classes the "papers which are faithful to the policy of Bolo Pasha," and what he calls the "professionals" of the Italo-Slav struggle on the Adriatic, the agents of the Italo-German levantine-international capitalism of the Trieste Chamber of Commerce which wants to get rid of the competition of the port of Fiume, the Italian Nationalists who measure national greatness by territory and for whom the problem of

Fiume is a good reason for going further than the Treaty of London, and the agents of the iron-masters who want as many causes as possible for new wars so that they may continue to manufacture arms. The good sense and the sense of justice of the Italians will, however, prevail, Gaetano Salvemini affirms, and the country will ask for the revision of the Treaty of London so as to correct Sonino's mistakes, but not to add to them, and he believes that the real representatives of Italianism in Fiume will take the same view.

KING GEORGE AND HIS "FAITHFUL ALLY"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For many years the special importance of Hyderabad, as the largest native state in India, has been recognized by the British Government in various ways, some practical and some honorific, such as the allotment of a special number of guns to the salute accorded to His Highness, the Nizam. In view of the special efforts which have been put forward by Hyderabad during the war the King-Emperor has conferred upon the ruler of the state the special title of "Exalted Highness," and has conferred to him the title of "faithful ally of the British Government," conferred upon his father.

The following letter from the King-Emperor to the Nizam is published in a Gazette of India extraordinary:

"Your Exalted Highness:—It has given me great satisfaction to show my appreciation of the eminent services which you have rendered to my Empire during the war by conferring on you the special style of Exalted Highness, by continuing to you formally the honorable title of faithful ally of the British Government, by which Your Exalted Highness and your predecessors have long emphasized your loyalty to my ancestors and myself. Following the high example of your illustrious predecessors at the time of the signature of the early treaties between the British Government and the Hyderabad state, and afterwards in the days of the Indian mutiny, Your Exalted Highness has again given in your own person clear proof of your right to bear that historic title, in the prompt action enjoyed by Your Exalted Highness as the leading Muhammadan prince of India, your loyalty was displayed in the early months of the present war by the issue of a proclamation enjoining on your subjects and impressing on your religionists throughout India the duty of firm and steadfast devotion to my throne and Empire. The munificent contributions made by Your Exalted Highness from time to time for objects connected with the war have borne striking and public testimony to the strength of the enduring bond which unites the destinies of Great Britain and Hyderabad."

"Trusting that Your Exalted Highness may long continue to enjoy health and prosperity I sign myself, 'Your sincere friend and Emperor, GEORGE R. L.'"

The above letter is dated Buckingham Palace, Jan. 24, 1918.

The Nizam's reply is as follows:

"Hyderabad, Deccan, May 23, 1918.

"Your Imperial Majesty:—I desire to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my loyal and sincere thanks for the gracious letter dated Jan. 24, 1918, which I have had the honor to receive through His Excellency, the Viceroy, conferring on me the special style of Exalted Highness, and confirming formally the honorable and historical title of faithful ally of the British Government. It is a matter of supreme gratification to me that whatever services I, following in the footsteps of my ancestors, have been able to render to Your Imperial Majesty's crown during the present war should have met with sincere recognition at the hands of the Emperor himself. There was nothing of which my late lamented father was more proud than being styled the faithful ally of the British Government, and the formal confirmation of this title is therefore an honor which I shall always prize very highly. I am led to value this title all the more by the admiration we feel at the glorious part which is being played by the mighty British Empire in the present struggle to preserve the freedom and civilization of the world. The longer the war lasts the closer will be drawn the bonds uniting the princes of India with your Imperial Majesty's throne, person, and government."

"With the assurance that my state will always be ready and willing in every way to assist, according to its means, the government of Your Imperial Majesty."

"I beg to subscribe myself, Your Imperial Majesty."

"Mir Osman Ali Khan, 'NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.'"

MINE APPLICATION FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Application to the Nova Scotia Legislature for the incorporation of a company to develop several coal areas in the Bras d'Or district of Cape Breton and ship the coal to Boston is being made by Thomas Peabody, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is described in the application as a capitalist; Charles Morse, of New York, merchant; Joseph Underwood, of New York, banker; Elder Cowan, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and R. D. Isaacs, of St. John, New Brunswick. J. A. Perdo, engineer for the company, and a number of miners are already at work on the property.

VICTORY BRAND
YARN
Staple and Colored Worsted
There is no better Hand Knitting Yarn made
Sold in Bales
Lincoln Yarn Company, Mfrs.
97 Bedford Street, Boston, Mass.

SPAIN'S INTEREST IN NATION'S LEAGUE

Spaniards Form a Democratic Union for League of Free Nations, Which Seeks to Take Part in World Reconstruction

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—For some weeks past, in fact from the moment when it was seen that the German army were doomed to defeat and that victory was with the Allies, there has been a great and increasing interest in Spain in the League of Nations scheme, with special reference to President Wilson's ideas about it. Previously the subject had attracted but little attention, though some of the Conservative journals had made reference to it and on a superficial examination of the proposal had come more or less to the conclusion that it was impracticable. These same journals, including some of the most influential, have now re-examined the subject, and, while regarding it more favorably and agreeing that it could be carried into practice it would of course be of inestimable benefit to mankind, they still have their doubts.

But on the other political wing it is not the same. The first journal to take the matter up with approval and enthusiasm was *El Diario Universal*, the organ of the Count de Romanones, the new Premier and a well-known friend of the Allies. This newspaper not only approved the scheme and thought it practicable if the nations would only accept it with sincerity and earnestness and with no reservation as to the inevitability and permanence of war, but frankly stated that the best thing Spain could do, were such a society in the making, would be to get into it quickly. This idea was immediately adopted in other quarters, for by this time it was perceived that the foreign policy of Spain during the war, with the collapse of the Central Powers, now placed the nation in a somewhat disadvantageous position, or threatened to do so, unless amends were quickly made by some special means. In a manner of simple, but readily excusable opportunism, it was perceived that, to use an appropriate colloquialism, it would be well for Spain in this matter of the Society of Nations to "get in on the ground floor." In many parts of the provinces speeches were made by Liberals, Democrats, and others advocating this course, and some impatience was manifested in various quarters because of the fact that up to that time there was no League of Nations actually in being of which Spain might at once become a member.

There is, however, this to be said, that the subsequent stages of the movement have been marked by a better understanding, a less obvious opportunism, and a full degree of sincerity. The matter is now being handled chiefly by the democratic section, and as a first and thorough measure they have established a Spanish Democratic Union for the League of the Free Nations. This idea was a sudden inspiration on the part of a group of earnest and active friends of the Allies, including Señores Araquistain, Unamuno, Perez de Ayala, Sainza, Menendez Pidal and others of equal eminence, and they established their new union forthwith and called for the setting up of branches in various parts of the country, to which invitation there has been an enthusiastic response. A manifesto was immediately issued by the U. D. E., as it is called for short. It is a long and fervent document. "Spaniards!" it begins. "Peace now ascends above the horizon and its splendor scatters the shadows, the sorrows and the uncertainties of that tragic four years' night through which the conscience of the civilized world has passed. War, the beast, is already dominated by civil humanity. And the peace that is announced will not be, like some other peace, a truce that may be long or short, but the beginning of an era in which war, if it does not come to be radically abolished, must be regarded as a monstrous and unforeseen misfortune, and not, as up to now, a chronic and customary phenomenon. A new era is initiated which, if it will not signify the advent of the most perfect of Utopias, will at least stand for the reorganization of the world according to ideas and practices of justice never applied in any other period. As men, as citizens of the great community made up of the human family, we assist at this unique spectacle with a mind stirred by a glad emotion, and we are happy that we are privileged to live in these memorable days."

HOLEPROOF ROSE

"Backed by the strongest guarantee: Absolute satisfaction or replaced free."

When you invest in Holeproof, you purchase satisfaction—not guesswork.

FOR WOMEN
(6 PAIRS IN A BOX)
Cotton\$3.90
Lisle\$4.50
(3 PAIRS IN A BOX)
Lisle\$2.35
Silk (hemmed top).....\$3.75
Silk\$4.95
Silk (full fash.).....\$6.75
Assortments also for Men, Boys and Girls

Sole Agents in Boston
TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington Street
BOSTON, MASS.

After this opening, in which clearly nothing is lost in the way of optimism, the manifesto goes on to consider the affair of war. At the beginning and as the war developed, Spain generally seemed to regard it as a chain of events occurring in Sirius rather than in this planet of ours.

"However it is as well to realize that not all Spain, nor the most important part of it, participated in that insensibility which would be more appropriate to inferior beings descending in the zoological scale than to human creatures. There is a section of the Spanish people that feels a fervent intellectual solidarity with the remainder of civilized peoples. We do not know if it is the most numerous section, but it is the most enlightened, the most sensible, the best gifted with historic sense. That portion of Spain, more considerable than appearances would imply, does not desire that it should be confused with the other story and indefinite Spain, and hopes that in the future councils of free nations its spirit of community with the civilized world will be taken into consideration. It is the desire of that part of Spain that all the country shall cease to be what it has been during the last centuries, a European village, and that it may be converted into a European nation worthy of collaborating with a personality of its own in the new ordering of the world. That fragment of Spain proposes that Spain as a people shall renounce the status of a slave, a parasite, or an enemy of the ideal of the most creative and most upright peoples, and shall be transformed into an autonomous entity, fecund and receptive of universal culture. This is the chief reason for establishing a section of the League of the Society of Free Nations in Spain."

The manifesto goes on to say that there is a second and possibly more urgent reason why they should organize a great and active branch of the league among themselves. They might or they might not desire that the shock which was stirring the foundations of the world should extend as far as Spain, but all their passivity could not prevent it. They were within the perimeter of a furious tempest and it would be useless for them to make a show of drawing their blinds and going to sleep. On the contrary, it was the moment for exercising all their power of vigilance and activity and energetically controlling the ruler. But where was the guard? The old parties were dissolved and others were not prepared. The public organs of Spanish life were few and of small vitality. It could not, then, be superfluous to establish a new organ which would link them up with civilized humanity, and the Spanish section of the league might be a vehicle for conveying their desires to the world. But the ultimate object of the Spanish section was the incorporation of Spain with that community of peoples which was being formed, which was already formed in the conscience of the entire world and which soon would be established by a written code. The Society of Nations had a capital object, to put an end to wars as the ultimate resort in international conflict by establishing a supreme tribunal of the peoples with the consequent reduction of international conflicts of armaments to such an extent that they would represent only the force that

might be necessary for home and foreign police. There was no people to whom the abolition of war would not be convenient, because there was none so strong or so rich that it could plunge itself into one of these human catastrophes without coming out of it weakened, impoverished, and helpless for many years. There was no people that would not benefit by the reduction of armaments, by the abolition of that barbarous system of armed peace that reigned up to 1914, because it was now seen that it would not avert war, and the load was insupportably heavy for the public purse. But those who would gain most by the abolition of wars would be the weak peoples, like Spain, because their weakness was a temptation to the strong, and a danger to their integrity and independence, and no one would benefit more than they by a universal reduction of armaments, because for a poor and disorganized people it was essential that they should devote to reconstruction and aggrandizement all those energies at present squandered in the preservation of a military force that, after all, was little less than useless for external security. On the other hand, the Society of Nations would intervene definitely in the economic relations of the peoples, would favor those which conformed to its statutes, and would prejudice those which, ignorant or stupid, preferred a ruinous existence of isolation. The Spanish section of the league would strive to the end that Spain might not be excluded from the benefits of this supernatural organization.

Then the manifesto proceeds to point out that it is not enough for Spain to wish to form part of this future society. The society would be composed solely of democracies of human communities governed by authorities responsible to the sovereign people. This alone would assure its perfect working and enable it to make agreements and expect them to be fulfilled. The introduction of an arbitrary and irresponsible power would disturb the entire organization and perhaps paralyze it. Thus it was seen that in order to belong to the Society of Nations it was indispensable that there should be an unmistakable rule of democracy. Did Spain enjoy such a rule? It could be definitely stated that she did not. Those who issued the manifesto held that if Spain was to form part of the Society of Nations she must be democratized and all arbitrary power must disappear from the government of the State. Those were the reasons that led them to invite the Spanish people to organize themselves as a Spanish section of the league in which there was room for every man who was a Liberal and Democrat, whether he was affiliated to any party or not. As a radical democratization was an essential condition of Spain's admission to the future community of democracies, the new organization would be styled the Union Democrática Española para la Liga de la Sociedad de Naciones Libres, called for short, the Union Democrática Española. The manifesto concludes with these words: "Spaniards! The time has come to show that, as a people and a state belonging to a community of civilized democracies, we are worthy, and that we do not wish to continue to live isolated from the anxieties and hopes of the world nor ruled by powers that are not responsible to the sole sovereignty of the people."

This manifesto has been extensively circulated throughout Spain, and the promoters of the new organization declare that it is doing well.

TENNESSEE BACK TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—The Tennessee General Assembly repealed the Bowers anti-capital punishment law on Jan. 23 when the House carried the measure by a 96-to-4 vote. It will be signed immediately by Governor Roberts, who recently urged its passage in a special message to the Legislature.

1847 T.E. MOSELEY 1919

72nd Anniversary Sale

For Week Beginning January 27th

WOMEN'S COLORED FOOTWEAR

Colored Kid Lace Boots—Low heels. Reduced from \$10.00. \$14.00 and \$18.00 to	Brown or Black Calf Lace Boots—Buckskin tops, military and Cuban heels. Formerly \$12.00 and \$15.00, now
6.00, 10.00 and 15.00	10.00 and 12.00

WOMEN'S BLACK SHOES

Black Calf Lace Boots—Military or Cuban heels. Formerly \$10.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00. Now	Patent Leather or Black Calf Pumps—Reduced from \$6.00. \$7.00 and \$10.00 to
7.50, 10.00 and 12.00	4.50, 6.00 and 8.00

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS

Bronze or Black Kid Beaded Slippers. Reduced from \$8.00 to	White, Pink or Blue Satin Slippers. Formerly \$6.00. Now
5.50	3.00

\$4.00 COUNTER Contains Odd Lots of Patent Leather or Black Calf Pumps. Also Patent Leather or Black Calf Button Boots. Formerly \$7.00 and \$8.00.

Men's Footwear at Reduced Prices

T. E. MOSELEY CO., 160 Tremont St. BOSTON, MASS.

FRANCE TO TABOO
GERMAN GOODSNew President of Chamber of
Commerce Urges Measures of
Protection and DevelopmentBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A special interest attached to the ceremony of the installation of M. de Ribes Christoffe, the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The air is full of schemes of reconstruction, of economic programs, of fresh and vigorous methods of commercial endeavor for the new time that is opening out with the end of the war. The Paris Chamber of Commerce is as the axle of a system, and the importance of the present occasion was marked by the attendance of M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce. The new president was naturally expected to deal with the special circumstances of the time in their relation to such a community as the Chamber and he did so after first giving welcome to M. Clementel.

Then at the outset of the serious part of his address he defined the measures of protection that were demanded by manufacturers and commercial houses in order that the country in future might be preserved from the invasion of German goods, and so that the national wealth might be at first reestablished and then considerably augmented. At first, he said, there should be a prohibitive customs tariff against their enemies, and the closing of every possible avenue by which they might be able to evade the restrictions made against them and get their goods in. There must be a definite line from their customs code the favored nation clause of which such perfidious use had been made in the past.

M. de Ribes Christoffe went on to indicate the measures he considered ought to be taken for bringing about the regeneration and the expansion of French manufactures and commerce, and setting all their resources in operation to the end that not only would they not need to acquire anything more from outside but they might become a center of supply for other nations. In order to achieve such aims it was necessary, he said, to establish at once an apprenticeship law and also professional training. He likewise urged a patriotic banking régime which would lead to French capital being invested in their own commercial and industrial enterprises, and that their systems of land communication should be developed and their waterways taken in hand and made of better service than had been the case. Above all their ports, he insisted, must be better equipped and a merchant marine must be constituted which would no longer leave France in a position of deplorable inferiority, but would make her at least equal if not superior to her competitors.

In all this M. de Ribes Christoffe indicated that their old-time indolence must give way to the most fiery energy if France was to make good, as she was expected to do, and as she was capable of doing. Then he spoke of the urgency of the reconstitution of the devastated regions and afterward of their customs arrangements with their allies. Their customs code in its entirety needed revision, he said. It was necessary, he urged, that equal treatment should be assured to every one, but at the same time a combination should be effected which would leave each nation its autonomy. The simplest means for meeting this double desideratum seemed to be the establishment of a maximum common tariff that none of the Allies should be permitted to make an advance upon under any pretext whatsoever. Such a measure would enable them to export their products to friendly nations without being interfered with by excessive tariffs. There might certainly be cases in which such a common tariff might not be suitable to particular classes of products, because every nation had some products the quantity of which necessitated a large exportation and special facilities were consequently needed. Therefore in such cases it should be permissible to obtain a concession in the tariff on the understanding that such a concession on the one side should be reciprocated on the other.

After the new President had spoken M. Clementel addressed the gathering and outlined his views on various after-war economic measures which he considered should be taken as soon as possible.

MISMANAGEMENT IN
TOWNS OF BENGALBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—One of the points on which the critics of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme are most insistent is that until the Indians have grasped the rudiments of self-government as it relates to the conduct of local affairs, it would be a mistake to call upon them to handle the more complicated questions of provincial and imperial administration. As regards the local governing bodies, such as district boards and municipalities, stress is laid by the same critics upon the lack of interest which is generally displayed by the majority of members, and the languid interest which is shown on important public needs such as roads and water supply.

The hands of these critics have recently been strengthened by the action which the Bengal Government has taken against two of the most important municipalities in Bengal, viz. those of Burdwan and Hooghly-Chinsura. Burdwan is an important railway and mining center on the main East Indian railway line between Calcutta and Northern and Western

India. It is some 70 miles from Calcutta, and is in touch with the Indian metropolis. Yet the Bengal Government has just felt compelled to issue the following resolution about it:

"After the most careful consideration of the conclusion that the maladministration of the Burdwan municipality is a grave public scandal which cannot be allowed to continue. It has been clearly demonstrated that the municipal commissioners have abused their powers and proved themselves incompetent to conduct the administration of the municipality; and in the opinion of the governor-in-council, it is only by their supersession, in exercise of the special powers of control vested in government, that the administration can be reformed, and the interests of the ratepayers safeguarded." The Burdwan municipality is therefore superseded for one year, during which their powers and privileges will devolve upon the district magistrate of Burdwan.

The specific charge against the municipality is that "an audit by the examiner of local accounts of the municipal accounts of Burdwan for the period May, 1916, to October, 1917, which was concluded on March 9, 1918, disclosed general laxity of supervision, a diversion of the greater part of the credit balance of the water-supply fund, default in the payment of the dues of contractors and serious malpractices."

Failure to deal adequately with the water-supply problem is also one of the severest counts in the indictment of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, which was superseded about a week after the municipal body of Burdwan. Hooghly-Chinsura is some 40 miles up the river from Calcutta, and is, among other things, an important educational center. Yet it suffered a breakdown in the public water supply last year, while a recent overhaul of its accounts by the divisional commissioners has revealed the fact that it is "practically bankrupt." In pronouncing sentence of supersession for a year the Bengal Government observes:

"After the most careful consideration, the government of Bengal have come to the conclusion that the municipal commissioners have persistently made default in the performance of their duties, and have proved themselves incompetent to conduct the administration of the municipality. They have been treated for years past with great patience, but have deliberately neglected the warnings and instructions given to them; and the governor-in-council is reluctantly forced to decide that temporary supersession is necessary in the interests of the ratepayers themselves."

In the case of the Hooghly-Chinsura municipality, the commissioners anticipated their supersession by resigning in a body. It is generally felt that this drastic punishment of two of the leading municipalities of Bengal has come at a most unfortunate time in view of the public discussion which is now going on in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme. Indeed, one Indian newspaper suggests that the Bengal Government has deliberately made an example of these bodies in order publicly to discredit the capacity of the Bengalis for self-government. This suggestion may, however, be confidently denied.

BOYS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Scholarships at the State College of Agriculture have been awarded to five members of the Boys' Sweet Corn Club of Maine by the Maine Canners' Association. Their production averaged over 155 pounds of cut corn per one-fourth acre at an average profit of \$39.41 on the same area, a work very much higher than the average over the State or any one county. Each boy kept accounts in detail, wrote a story of his experiences and made an exhibit of the product.

SHEPARD
STORES.

BOSTON, MASS.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

ALL

Still Continuing—

FURS-1/4 OFF

—That you may see the extent of the reductions and understand what a saving every purchase means—

—Original prices are given to tell the story of savings.



	WERE	NOW
3 Women's Leopard Cat Coats	125.00	93.00
5 Women's 36-inch Natural Raccoon Coats	165.00	145.00
2 Women's Natural Raccoon Coats	200.00	150.00
1 Woman's Natural Raccoon Coat	275.00	207.00
1 Woman's Natural Raccoon Coat	285.00	214.00
1 Woman's Natural Raccoon Coat	300.00	225.00
1 Woman's Natural Raccoon Coat	350.00	263.00
1 Woman's Muskrat Lined Coat	80.00	60.00
1 Woman's 45-Inch Natural Muskrat Coat	130.00	98.00
3 Women's Natural Muskrat Coats	150.00	112.50
3 Women's Natural Muskrat Coats	165.00	124.00
4 Women's Taupe Muskrat Coats	200.00	150.00
1 Woman's Marmot Coat	135.00	100.00

All Muffs, Neckpieces and Coatees 1/4 OFF

ALTERED VIEW OF
INDUSTRY URGEDThe Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Regards It in the Nature of a
Social Service, Not as an
Institution for Creating WealthSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Dominion Minister of Labor, in an address before the Montreal Reform Club, insisted that the reconstruction demanded by the modern world was not mere readjustment, but the building of industry on an entirely new basis. In defining the meaning of reconstruction, he said there were two wholly different schools of thought. One conceived of the word primarily in material terms of commercial and industrial supremacy, economic well-being, and the building of high tariff walls—wealth being the main aim and purpose of government. To the other school, the chief aim of government is human happiness and the improvement of the lot of mankind.

"The party which stands for readjustment only," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "would lead us back, under the guise of patriotism, to a renewal of efforts which up to the moment of the war were absorbing our political thought to the exclusion of human well-being and its fundamental problems so long ignored. To such effort, the word reconstruction is by no means applicable, but simply rebuilding the old edifice on the old site."

"To understand the meaning of the word reconstruction, we must ask, What was it for which our people fought to fight for a civilization to be estimated in tons or calculated in dollars, or was it for the maintenance of a great ideal? It is this vision which we hold in trust for those who fought in Flanders Fields. If this dream is to be realized, we shall have to begin the work of reconstruction in industry with a completely new conception of its aims and purposes. Our conception of industry must be changed, for instead of regarding it as an institution for the purpose of creating wealth, should it not be regarded as in the nature of a social service?"

"Industry has been for too long looked upon as the exclusive concern of capital, and regarded too little in the light of an enterprise in which there are four interested parties—capital, labor, management and the community. It is the community which provides the natural resources and power that underlie all production. Individuals may acquire titles by one means or another, but it is from the community and with the consent of the community that titles are held."

"In our reconstruction of industry we must aim at bringing about a system of joint control which will involve a change in the status of the worker, and give wider recognition to the rights of the community. The worker must be a partner, admitting him, along with capital and management, and representatives of the community, to round-table conferences in all that pertains to the conditions and circumstances of the employment."

"What is the Socialist state, as conceived by its radical exponents, other than the control of industry by the community, one of the parties of industry so long ignored? Revolutionary state socialism, Bolshevism, I. W. Wism, syndicalism and all like movements are natural reactions against the monopoly of control exercised over industry by capital in the past."

"Let there be no mistake, for neither Canada nor the United States will

escape these inevitable influences unless our industrial institutions, like our political institutions, are brought into fuller harmony with the democratic sentiments of the times. Here is work enough for a party of reconstruction, and the moment for that party to begin its work is at hand.

"What labor wants is, not a share of profits, but, rather, a share in the control of industry, under which profits are made; not houses built with government aid, but houses owned and built and enjoyed by the just reward of honest toil."

WATER-POWER ACT
IN MAINE EXPECTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A water-power investigation bill of some sort will undoubtedly be enacted at this session of the Maine Legislature. The exact provisions of the bill are difficult to forecast. There are two bills before the Legislature and the best points of each probably will be embodied in the final draft.

It was predicted early in the session that there would be a lobby to combat the water-power bills, but none has been in evidence. Electrical companies, particularly those engaged in the development of water power for industrial purposes, are taking the stand that, if the Legislature deems it wise to inaugurate such an investigation and put the State to that expense, they will offer no opposition. A few of the companies oppose the investigation on the ground that it serves to keep the situation in Maine unsettled, whereas they wish to see the law stabilized so that it will be safe to ask capital to come into Maine.

WELCOME FOR NEGRO TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Negroes in Harlem are planning a celebration for the return of their own troops, the fifteenth infantry, known as Col. William Hayward's regiment of Negro fighters. The celebration will include erection of a victory arch at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and elaborate decorations.

WARNINGS GIVEN TO
THE UNITED STATESPeople Are Urged by Sir Henry
Babington Smith and James M.
Beck to Be on Guard Against
Anti-British PropagandaSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Further warnings against anti-British propaganda in the United States have been made by Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British High Commissioner, and by James M. Beck, former assistant United States attorney-general. Sir Henry told the Pilgrims Society at their annual meeting that "poison is being poured into the ears of the American people, and, if they are not awake to the danger, it will have its murderous effect. I believe, however, that whatever attempts will be made, they will be powerless for evil, provided that we are on our guard against them."

Mr. Beck said there were two great currents running through the country, one in accord with Great Britain, and the other one of prejudice and passion against everything British.

"The war is over, but we have not yet made peace," said Sir Henry. "We are all rather inclined to believe that we are at the end of our troubles, to grumble at the slowness of demobilization and at everything that interferes with our return to business as usual."

After adding that the process of readjustment is going on with surprising rapidity, Sir Henry said:

"There is just as much need of cooperation and unity now as there was during the war, and it is more difficult to maintain it. In the war the one paramount object was to defeat the enemy. In this we were all agreed. But now that the fighting is over and the compelling force of military necessity ceases to operate, divergent interests and desires begin to reappear, not only between nation and

nation, but it may be between different political parties, different social groups, or diverging national aspirations in the same country."

The governing idea underlying the League of Nations, Sir Henry urged, was that the reign of law which in civilized life governs the relations between individuals should be extended to govern the relations between nations.

Summing up the union of Great Britain and America during the war, Sir Henry declared that there were not wanting those who will try to efface that impression. "They do not hesitate to distort facts, to suggest vile or selfish motives and to appeal to every out-worn prejudice and animosity of the past." He concluded by declaring that the surest guarantee for the peace of the world, the firmest foundation for a League of Nations, lies in the understanding and friendship, the unshakable confidence between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Beck declared that the victory of the allied nations was one of sentiment; for it was the sentiment of the free peoples that enabled them to conquer the nations which had prepared for war.

"So far as Great Britain and America are concerned," he added, "it is easier now than ever before to develop this sentiment of fraternity, and I say this notwithstanding the efforts that are now being made in many ways to divide these two countries."

"A peace conference can meet, solemnly deliberate, engross elaborate treaties of peace, form leagues of nations, bind them together by yards of red tape, and attach signatures with many seals; but when all is done, these will prove little more than scraps of paper unless behind them is the sentiment of unity and fraternity between the liberal forces of the world that have won the victory. We have fought together. We must remain together."

CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—An overwhelming victory for trades unionism over radicalism and socialism was won at the elections of the Trades and Labor Council just held here, the new council standing squarely for constructive methods rather than destructive.

UTAH TO SEEK
TITLE TO LANDSMany Thousands of Acres In-
volved in Question Raised by
State Land CommissionersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Utah Legislature is to be asked to send representatives to the United States Congress with a view to having land now held by the federal government decided to the State.

Decision to make the recommendation was adopted at a meeting of the State Board of Land Commissioners. Many thousands of acres of land are involved and the question is declared to be of the greatest importance not only to Utah but other western states.

The decision was provoked by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. The case at issue was one in which Arthur A. Sweet sought to have the State of Utah deed certain coal lands to him. Simultaneously with his application, the United States Government stepped in and stipulated that the State of Utah could not grant title.

A lawsuit ensued. In the United States District Court here, the government was declared to be within its rights and judgment was given in its favor. The State of Utah appealed and the case was heard before three judges of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, which reversed the former decision. The United States then took an appeal before the Supreme Court with the result that the first decision was upheld and the judgment entered at St. Paul set aside.

As a consequence Mr. Sweet and the state of Utah have no claim to the land.

Utah was admitted to statehood in 1896, when Mr. Sweet held the acreage in dispute. The United States Government claimed that it was known then that the land was rich in minerals, and as a consequence no right was invested in the State of Utah when it became a State, other than to such lands known as school lands.

Paine's
Clearance
Sale—More than a sale
—A Boston institutionA clearance of Paine's
great stocks of Furni-
ture, Rugs and Draper-
ies.

And—

The entire factory and
showroom stock ofRetting Furniture Co.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.—at savings averaging
one-half Paine's usual
moderate prices.

Oriental Rugs

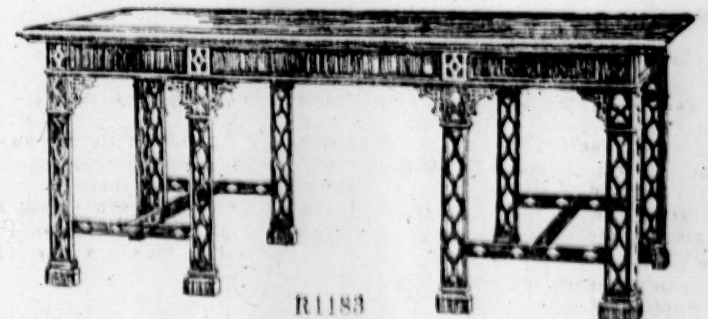
Stock No.	Description	Usual Price	Sale Price
21144	Persian Mahal, 10/6x7 1/2	\$275.00	\$190.00
1000	Turkey Kirmaz, 10/10x9 1/4	300.00	190.00
20396	Chinese, Very Fine, 9/11x8	625.00	450.00
19751	Morad, 10/9x7 1/2	275.00	175.00
18729	Fine Persian, 21/4x13/8	1000.00	675.00
20697	Persian Mahal, 11/10x8/8	400.00	295.00
20145	Chinese, 8x10 ft.	325.00	225.00
20219	Persian Mahal, 11/8x9	350.00	235.00
19227	Chinese, Extra Fine, 11/9x8 1/2	450.00	325.00
19573	Asia Minor, 12x15 ft.	750.00	485.00
19727	Fine Persian, 11x16 ft.	800.00	625.00

For the Protection of Customers, Purchases Will Not Be Exchanged or Credited
Nor Sent on Approval, Reserved or Stored—Each Sale Must Be Final

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

SPECIMEN VALUES

Selected almost at random from our store full of
unexcelled bargains.

\$175 Chippendale Sofa Table, \$78

Chippendale Mahogany Sofa Table, the top size 30x12 inches.
Other pieces to match.

Furniture for Every Room

Quan.	Stock No.	Article	Usual Price	Sale Price
1	R1254	Mah. Arm Chair, Damask	\$90.00	\$38.00
9	R7071 1/2	Mahogany Sofa, Damask	200.00	50.00
35	R1158	Mah. Arm Chair, Tap.	28.00	19.50
13	R1158	Mahogany Rocker, Uphols.	28.00	21.00
4	R1030	Mah. Side Chair, Damask	48.00	18.00
1	9/4161	Gold Suite, 5 pieces	1000.00	375.00
3	R1244T	Mahogany Chair, Muslin	17.50	7.00
3	R824	Mahogany Side Chair, Tap.	85.00	38.00
1	P318	Mahogany Sideboard	118.00	65.00
8 2/4	41008/4	Mah. Dining Chair, Lea.	13.50	7.75
2	2/01809A	Mahogany China Closet	178.00	65.00
8	H1840B	Mahogany Sideboard	182.00	95.00
6	1/01158	Mahogany Chair, Leather	16.50	13.75
1	8/11770	Mahogany Exten. Table, 50"	75.00	57.00
5	4/75361 1/2	Mahogany Dining Chair	15.00	7.00
4	H1840A	Mahogany Sideboard	168.00	85.00
5	H1840C	Mahogany Sideboard	152.00	75.00
2	1/32336	Mah. Extension Table	110.00	89.00
22	6/92651	Mahogany Dining Chair	17.50	13.75
3	R1227	Mah. Day Bed Frame	45.00	24.00
5	13/0152	Mahogany Bureau	68.00	48.00
1	2/01548C	Mahogany Chiffonier	225.00	98.00
1	H1435A	Mahogany Bed, 4/6	82.00	58.00
2	X1676	Mahogany Room Table	16.50	10.00
3	X5860	Mahogany Toilet Glass	48.00	15.00
1	X1549	Mahogany Cheval Glass	120.00	43.00
2	1/32605	Mahogany Highboy	150.00	85.00
4	1/9806	Walnut Finish Bureau	28.00	19.50
35	2/4562/3	Solid Mahogany Rocker	11.00	6.00

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Draft Government Bill for the restoration of trade-union customs and regulations, waived during the war, has not met with the acceptance of trade unionists, who consider that the bill provides all sorts of loopholes for the employers, while demanding from trade unions the observance of many formalities before restoration can become enforceable. Objection is taken to the fact that restoration is not provided for immediately, but only after peace is signed. In many ways the unions consider the draft bill does not properly safeguard them; they are, therefore, not prepared to accept the bill unless certain amendments and modifications to it are accepted. A long memorandum embodying the unions' proposed amendments and modifications has been presented to the government, and it is understood that, provided these are inserted in the bill, the measure will be introduced soon after the new Parliament assembles.

The Lace and Net Finishers Association of Nottingham recently pledged themselves during the next 10 years to refuse to trade with any firm in the Nottingham district which employed or reinstated any enemy alien who had been extradited or interned up to the close of the war, or who had left England during hostilities, or any firms who employed enemy aliens, other than those who had been allowed to remain in Nottingham during the war.

A scheme for a joint industrial council for the printing trade has been provisionally drafted, and it is anticipated will shortly be adopted.

The Prime Minister recently received a deputation of the employees of Woolwich Arsenal and discussed with them a number of points relating to work at the Arsenal. The Prime Minister arranged that representatives should be appointed to discuss various details with Sir James Stevenson of the Ministry of Munitions.

Members of the Workers' Union, numbering several thousands, together with representatives of the National Association of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, recently marched in procession to the Ministry of Munitions, where a deputation was received by Sir Thomas Munro. A demand was put forward for a minimum wage of 60s. a week for men in employment, and for a week for those out of work until employment was found. A protest was also entered against the discharge of disabled soldiers and munition workers without provision being made for them, or without employment being offered them. In reply the deputation was informed that while no promise could be made as to the dismissal of employees, the ministry had the matter under consideration, and it was hoped some arrangement would be made to the effect of three months. It was also stated that as far as possible women would be retained. The deputation was also reminded that the cotton operatives in Lancashire had been receiving only 24s. a week during the war.

GARMENT WORKERS PAY RATE PENDING

Strikers, Having Won Demand for 44-Hour Week, Will Return—International Is Still Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Having won the 44-hour week, which was one of their principal demands during their three months' strike, some 55,000 workers on men's and boys' clothing will return to work on Monday in compliance with the recommendation of an advisory board, of which Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, was a member, according to an announcement made by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is believed that this adoption of a 44-hour week, which means an eight-hour working day with a Saturday half-holiday, will have a decided influence over the settlement of labor questions in other places, especially in large manufacturing centers.

In its preliminary report, the advisory board said that it could not yet reach a satisfactory conclusion concerning wages, and recommended that an investigator be appointed by the board, at the expense of both parties to the controversy, to inquire into the present basis of compensation and the cost of living. It also recommended that both parties agree upon an impartial chairman or adviser to adjudicate upon the various questions which come up from time to time in the industry, pending the establishment of machinery to carry into effect standards of efficiency, discipline and production.

A 44-hour week is one of the chief demands made by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, members of which have been on strike since Tuesday. How soon that and other demands will be met, Benjamin Schlesinger said on Friday he did not know. He added that negotiations were in progress with a number of independent manufacturers, and that it was possible that some would be settled on Monday and the workers involved return to their places. He added that no matter how long the strike was prolonged, the union would decline settlement until its demands were granted. The union says that it will not arbitrate the question of the 44-hour week, the demand that the employer's right to appeal to a board to review his discharge be recognized, nor the question of speedy adjudication of disputes by such a board.



Lower Broadway, New York City

THE STREET THAT IS NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Broadway is the only street of any importance in New York that refused to be laid out in a fashion that accorded with the neat, checkered evenness of all those hundreds of inconsequential streets that can never rise above the commonplaceness of a number. With the unrestricted freedom of one long accustomed to going its own sweet way, Broadway dashed out across Manhattan, taking its line of direction very much as a slate pencil might which was made suddenly to veer from its plodding course by the unexpected jog of an elbow.

Great cities the world over have their pet streets—streets whose names invariably envision individual eccentricities with astonishing vividness. Shanghai has its willow-bordered stretch of Bubbling Well Road which recalls a certain sense of luxurious well-being and quiet; the Rue de la Paix brings visions of jewels, delicate, dazzling or daring; St. James in London is inseparable from palaces; while Rome's Place Espagnole means flowers piled in fragrant masses of color on the steps of sparkling fountains.

But Broadway—why "B'way" stands for such numbers of things as it means from Bowling Green to the city's limit, 13 miles away, that were you to ask the man who knows it what Broadway means to him, he would doubtless fling his hands high, suggesting that you board a car and junket from one end to the other, and draw your own conclusions.

Its northern stretch, to begin at its far end, might lay claim to all the pleasantness of country solitude as it rambles close to the wooded bank of the Hudson, were it not for the stream of violent motorists who haunt its smooth surface and fill the clear air with the city street's clatter and the blue fumes of gasoline.

Traveling down its length, however, we come upon its residential district, that part lined with the tall, immaculately appointed apartment houses, so unlike real homes, yet homes to so many. Sprinkled in with these are the countless small shops duplicated every ten blocks—the druggists, the stationery, the milliner, the tailor and what not—supplying the urgent demands of the thriving neighborhood. From Fifty-Ninth to Thirty-Fourth Street, Broadway gleams with its glittering lights at night, assuming in this guise its most celebrated rôle. Passing on down its length, for a space

it becomes almost dingy but, though far from beautiful, it is, if anything, more lively than ever, swarming with an army of garment makers.

The illustration shows it at its most impressive and dignified stage. Here, at the head of Wall Street, its sides are packed tight with the gigantic buildings so famous to all the world as "sky-scrapers"; they jostle each other as if with a grim determination to be on the spot; this, however, without crowding out Trinity—that happy reminder of an age when people believed there was still plenty of space on Manhattan. The Equitable and Singer buildings and the Woolworth's golden tower may cast their shadows across Broadway's humming throngs, but their impressions are flimsy compared to the sincerity of affection inspired in the hearts of the people by the gentle grace of Trinity's peace-bestowing presence.

From Wall Street to Bowling Green seems just a step in descending Broadway's vast length, but it was from this treasured, old-fashioned bit of green, watered by the salty spray of New York Bay, that has grown the greatest Broadway the world has known.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Gen. C. J. Medzikovsky, commercial attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington, District of Columbia, who is in the city, stated when interviewed that arrangements were being made to restore the Russian volunteer fleet service between Siberia and America. These vessels will be released for trade purposes in March and he said one of the objects of his trip to this coast was to arrange for a port of call. He was not prepared to say whether Vancouver, Seattle, Washington, San Francisco or Los Angeles, California, would be selected as the terminus on this side of the Pacific.

CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Goentoe Jan. 30
Caronia Jan. 31
Princes Juliana Feb. 5
Saxonia Feb. 12
Caronia Feb. 17
Royal George Feb. 22
Orduna Feb. 26
Caronia Mar. 3

HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL
Aquitania Feb. 1

NEW YORK TO LONDON
Pannonia Feb. 18

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Phone F. H. 4069

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
Large, Well-Equipped Steamers, Latest Design
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry.
25 Washington Street, Boston, or to General
Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

SOLDIER RETRAINING PROVES SUCCESSFUL

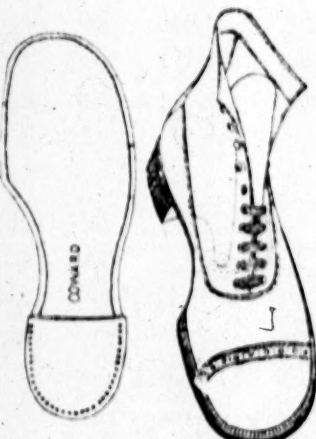
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It was stated at a meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal by Maj. R. T. MacKeen, district vocational officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, himself a returned officer, that the work of vocational training and reeducation among returned soldiers here had been so fruitful, due to the cooperation of the employers with the military authorities, that 80 per cent of the retrained men had proved successful.

Major MacKeen dwelt on the necessity of cooperation between the industrial establishments of Canada and the military authorities, in order that the returned men might be given every possible chance to make good, and paid a tribute to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways for the manner in which they had not only employed returned soldiers, but instructed their foremen and sub-officers to see that the returned men were treated with every consideration, remembering that they were men who had given great service to their country.

Major MacKeen said that many of the men who had been reeducated were able to earn much higher wages than before enlistment. Training was carried on in 119 occupations, the men being given post-discharge pay while they were being retrained.

"Nature's Own" For Energetic Feet



JAMES S. COWARD
(Near Warren St.)
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
Sold Nowhere Else

FEDERAL RAILWAY BOARD PROPOSED

Plan Outlined Provides for the Incorporation and Control of United States Lines, With the Full Power of Regulation

NEW YORK, New York.—A solution of the railway problem offered by Victor Morawetz, lawyer, railroad director, and author of works dealing with laws of private corporations and banking and currency problems in the United States, provides for the creation of a Federal Railway Board, with supreme power to regulate and control the federal railway companies, for which it provides, the board to include a member of the President's Cabinet and others to be selected by the President with the advice and approval of the Senate. This board should organize 10 to 15 railway companies under an act of Congress, each of which should have the usual powers of railway companies and also power, subject to the approval of the Federal Railway Board, to acquire all or any existing lines of railway, so Mr. Morawetz's plan continues, existing lines to be consolidated in the federal corporations as directed by the board in such a manner as to make 10 to 15 well-balanced railway systems. The financial situation is safeguarded by provision for the issue by each federal corporation of debentures and stock to have no nominal or par value, the principal, interest, and fixed dividends on their stocks to be guaranteed by the United States.

The plan continues that a specified number of the directors of each federal corporation be appointed by the Federal Railway Board, the rest to be elected by the stockholders of the corporation, all to be paid in salaries, with deductions for failure to attend meetings, and that all officers and directors be subject to removal by the board. Further, it is proposed that the Federal Railway Board have plenary and exclusive power of regulation of the federal corporations, that they shall appoint regional boards of regulation, and one central board of regulation, all of whose acts and decisions shall be subject to the supreme authority of the Federal Railway Board.

It proposes further that the act of Congress shall provide that each federal corporation pay state taxes on property located within the state; that issues of debentures and stock of the federal corporations be made only by authorization of the Federal Railway Board and for purposes approved by it; that accounts of each federal corporation be kept according to methods prescribed by the board, and detailed annual reports be published, also that the board have power to negotiate for the transfer of railway companies to a designated federal corporation and for an exchange of their bonds and stocks for debentures and stock of the federal corporation.

LABOR LEADER IS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—There is no danger of Bolshevism gaining a foothold among the French-Canadian workmen of Quebec, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the Province, according to Mr. J. Alfred Mercier, who has been connected with the labor movement among his people for the past 35 years.

"Of course," he said, "workmen will assert their rights to fair treatment and a wage commensurate with their worth and their needs. They will demand justice. They will avail themselves of their inalienable right to enforce their demands by the vehicle of strikes. But, they have too great a respect for things constitutional to indulge in sabotage, or to overturn organized society. They are far-seeing enough to know that it is contrary to their own interests to do this and thus antagonize the people as a whole."

"As far as Quebec is concerned, respect for constitutional authority is ingrained in the citizen from his earliest school years, and this respect continues throughout life. Naturally

this does not prevent the individual, or a collection of individuals—such as composes a labor union, for instance—from asserting their rights when they are made the subject of injustices, as has happened in the past.

"In my opinion the greatest antidote for any threatening Bolshevism is for a general return all round to the basic principles of social justice, such as prevailed before the present materialism and industrialism seized upon the world. Let employers look upon their employees as fellow human beings, worthy of respect as such and enjoying the same rights to life and well-being as themselves, and everything will be all right."

LABOR CONGRESS STAND PROTESTED

American Federation Leaders in Atlanta Say Chicago Meeting Did Not Represent Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Labor leaders of Atlanta state emphatically that the great majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor disapprove of the attitude of the radicals at the National Labor Congress in Chicago. The Chicago meeting does not represent the spirit of organized labor as typified in the American Federation of Labor, they say. They declare that the opportunity for certain radical Bolshevist elements to create a disturbance and secure impetus to their movement was seized upon and used to the fullest extent.

The meeting in Chicago was called, it is understood, by the International Workers Defense League largely to take steps for obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, whose sentence in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb incident in San Francisco had been commuted to imprisonment for life. This league, it is said, was organized solely for the purpose of working for Mooney.

Charles B. Gramling, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, said in this connection: "It is perfectly evident in the light of what has transpired in Chicago that the Bolshevist element is renewing its effort to destroy the American Federation of Labor. They have tried for years to remove Samuel Gompers from the presidency. It was the Industrial Workers of the World and the extreme radical element in the labor movement that controlled the meeting."

INCREASE IN CHILD LABOR IS INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The war leaves us a legacy of increased child labor," says the National Child Labor Committee. "In the single State of Pennsylvania, in the last two years, the number of wage workers 14 and 15 years old has increased by 50 per cent. This condition is not confined to Pennsylvania, but is found in all sections of the country. There has been a vast increase in the labor of children under 14 years old."

According to the committee, circumstances will make it more difficult for children to return to school now than it was for them to leave it. Although some are being dismissed from their work because of peace times, many are being retained because they are "cheap labor." The committee estimates that no less than 2,000,000 child workers in America will need to be protected when affairs return to normal.

VOTE ON GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED

Central Labor Council at Seattle, Washington, Calls for Referendum on Issue of Acting in Sympathy With Shipworkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Every craft in Seattle organized labor is on the eve of determining a general strike by referendum vote in sympathy with the 30,000 shipyard workers who quit on Tuesday when the employers refused to sign a blanket agreement allowing an increase in the pay of unskilled labor from \$4.64 to \$6, \$7 and \$8 a day. The Metal Trades Council, which represents the shipyards, asked the Central Labor Council on Wednesday night to call for a referendum. After some discussion and urging caution, the council adopted a referendum resolution. The date named for the proposed strike is Feb. 1. Passage of the resolution means that every local federation will vote on a general strike.

T. H. Bolton, delegate from the Bakers Union and labor member of the City Council, led the opposition, asking why proceedings for a strike vote were being rushed. "Are we going to run this labor council for the labor movement or a few wobbles?" he asked. "I am tired of grandstanding by our hot-air merchants. We of the labor movement who have worked for 20 years to get for Seattle labor the conditions most of them now enjoy are not going to vote to throw away all we have gained without serious thought. The metal trades considered this strike 30 days before their referendum. Why all this snap judgment?"

The longshoremen quit work on Thursday to vote on a strike. Many cool union men who walked out against their wishes, are quietly working against the general strike referendum.

Formation of a soldiers, sailors and workmen's council, by striking shipyard and metal workers, appeared in the shipyard strike at Tacoma today. At a meeting in the labor temple it was voted unanimously to proceed with the organization designed to enroll the returning soldiers and sailors with the workers in the city, ostensibly to give assistance to former army and navy men, until they are again employed, and to prevent them from taking the places of organized men on strike. Boiler-makers led the discussions, which contained such epithets as "kept press," "Wall street cuss," and "white shirt factory gents." Formation of a committee on organization of five each from the Socialists, I. W. W. and American Federation of Labor, was authorized.

The feeling in employing circles in Seattle and Tacoma in regard to this movement, is that it is intended to obligate returned soldiers in such a way that they will be helpless should it become necessary to use the military to maintain orderly government.

METAL PROCESS DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Queen's University, Kingston, has lately investigated Canadian chrome ore, and a process has been worked out for making chromium metal, one of the constituents of Haynes' stellite alloys, extensively used for tool steel. As the other chief constituent of these alloys, the metal cobalt, is manufactured in Deloro, Ontario, where chromium and the stellite alloys are now being made, the importance of the research may be realized.

Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office
TRADE MARK
L-XX
High Speed Steel
AND OTHER
TOOL STEEL OF QUALITY

The ATLAS STANDARD is
HIGH. Every Grade we make
MUST fulfill that STANDARD.

Send for Catalog C.

Atlas Crucible Steel Co.

Works and General Offices:
DUNKIRK, N. Y.

NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS
DETROIT

BRANCH OFFICES:
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
BUFFALO

BOSTON
CLEVELAND
MINNEAPOLIS
Executive Offices, Buffalo

SALOONS BECOME COMMUNITY CLUBS

Centers in Some New York City Districts Popular With Men and Boys—Buildings Taken Over as They Are Vacated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Making over saloons into clubs for the neighborhoods, and incidentally into Americanization centers, is a part of the work now being carried on by the Lenox Hill Settlement here. The activity is finding favor throughout the communities in which it is being carried on, even among keepers of saloons still running. Often those saloon keepers are members of the clubs themselves, or their sons are members of the boys' club which has been established in what was until recently a large mid-block saloon. Three saloons have already been taken over and turned into clubs, and two more will be taken over soon.

The plan was proposed by Miss Rosalie Manning, head worker of the settlement, and is financed by a wealthy resident of the city, who declines to be known publicly, but prefers to use his money for good purposes at home, rather than put it into war work or overseas service, according to E. F. Hananburgh, one of the settlement workers, who showed the boys' club in action to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and told of the work being accomplished in that and the two clubs for men.

This particular district, Mr. Hananburgh explained, harbors nearly every nationality of Europe. It has been found wise to establish the clubs according to nationality. One of the saloons has been given over largely to Italians, the other to Hungarians, and soon the Bohemians will have one of their own, and other nationalities as fast as the work can be pushed and the funds acquired.

Just as the saloon has been known as the poor man's club, so will these reconstructed saloons become the clubs of the neighborhood, clubs run by the people and for the people. They are the center of the social, educational and aesthetic life of the community, and it is here that the prime effort is to make all the members truly American. So far the men's clubs have been formed around the neighborhood, while the principal and teachers of a public school near by have cooperated in interesting the boys in the club established for them. The Italians were organized about a year ago. They do not admit their women to membership, but once a month they have a home night in their saloon-clubhouse, which is attended by the whole family, children and all. The Hungarians have a different policy. Fully one-third of their membership consists of women, for the reason that the women insist upon belonging, and the men do not want them left out.

"The characteristics of the two clubs, however, are entirely different," said Mr. Hananburgh. "In the Italian club, for instance, the members make a strong point of civic education and taking out their naturalization papers. For amusement, they like to play pool, checkers and cards, and they are very fond of reading. Consequently, they are acquiring a library of both English and Italian books, and they also have daily papers in both languages. Then, too, they have a band, of which they are extremely proud.

"The Hungarians, on the other hand, do not care so much for reading or for civic education, but like to sit around and talk. They, too, are fond of music, and are organizing an orchestra among themselves. They have an engineers' club, a chess club, and a club of artists is being formed. These clubs are entirely self-governing, and elect all their own officers, with the exception of the representative of the settlement house, who makes constant reports on their progress. This representative, moreover, is one of their own nationality."

The boys' club, it was explained, is made up of a number of groups based on age and school grades. Each group has its regular meeting times, which are arranged to take place in what was formerly the back room of the

saloon. The large front room is fitted up with game tables, and has a small library of books that boys prefer. This is open to all the boys all the time. The windows of this room are left uncurtained so that the mothers of the neighborhood may look in upon their sons' pleasures, and it is said that there is nearly always a goodly audience of them to be found looking in each evening.

There is no question of nationality among the boys, they are all young Americans and pay no attention to the fact that their parents were born in Hungary, or Bohemia, or any other land outside the United States. The race question neither troubles nor interests them.

Mr. Hananburgh repeated that the action in taking over these saloons had created no antagonism among the saloon keepers still operating in the neighborhood, and that as prohibition was enforced, more and more of these "men's clubs" and neighborhood information centers would be taken over and, save for the elimination of liquor and gambling, be the men's clubs as formerly, or better, real community centers.

SOCIALISTS BAR THE LABOR PARTY

Members Warned to Stay Out, Not to Indorse It and to Refrain From Criticism—Statement by Socialist Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Confronted with the development of labor parties in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, which threaten to absorb much of the labor vote on which the Socialist Party relies in its self-designated position as the political party of labor, the Socialist Party this week warned its members to stay out of the Labor Party, to refrain from endorsing it, and to withhold judgment of it. The statement to the Socialist membership was drawn up by the national executive committee of the party, which has been in session several days this week in Chicago. It runs for the most part as follows:

"The formation of labor parties in several of the larger cities has aroused the interest of members of the Socialist Party. This new political party, an expression of the radicalism of the times, as well as a protest against the conservatism of the American Federation of Labor, may spread to other industrial centers. In view of this possibility, we, the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, remind every Socialist Party member:

"1. That state and national constitutions of the Socialist Party forbid members from joining any other political organization.

"2. That indorsement of any other political organization by any member of subdivision of the Socialist Party is equally prohibited.

"3. That even though the new Labor Party may proclaim in favor of industrial democracy, may enunciate the fact of the class struggle, and may profess internationalism, the history of all such organizations has shown that they must be judged by their deeds rather than their promises.

"Socialist Party members are asked to view this new political venture in the light of these facts. They should understand that it was the persistent and uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party, together with the sweep of late events, which accounts for the radical expressions in Labor Party platforms. It is only by continuing our position and economic interpretation of events that we can hope to organize the workers so they will not only declare for industrial democracy, but will act through the Socialist Party to gain this goal.

"On the other hand, our members must realize the futility of destructive criticism of this new Labor Party. Where the Labor Party is dominated by old party politicians and corrupt influences, there we must oppose the Labor Party. But where it is a rank-and-file movement, declaring for independent political action, based upon the class struggle, we must refrain from criticism, which would result in enmities and hostilities."

—Because of the common sense that is in them in leather and design and workmanship—
—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—
—If out of the city—order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles.
—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, \$3.50; 8½ to 12, \$4.25; 12½ to 2, \$5.00.
Remember Acrobat Shoes

Bullock's
Los Angeles

INTERESTS BEHIND WET ADVERTISING

Hotel and Real Estate Men Declared to Be Back of Association Publishing Statements Opposed to National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, which recently hesitated to tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just who was back of its large advertisements urging protection of "personal rights," warning against Bolshevism, and otherwise describing the alleged ill which prohibition would inflict upon the people of the United States, has now thrown off its mask, and a majority of hotel men and certain real estate interests are revealed as backers.

The association, originally active in attempts to ward off ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, is evidently the thing upon which the brewers and distillers are fixing their hopes for something to turn up against prohibition. The association is now planning a campaign for the repeal of the amendment, or for an attack upon its constitutionality in the courts.

To this end every hotel association in the country is being provided with petitions for circulation among hotel patrons. Civic, patriotic, commercial and other organizations will be urged to join this back-firing campaign, while the lawyers employed by the association will try to find some basis upon which they can drag into the courts an issue already approved by the representatives of the people in nearly all the states.

Now the chief cause for the protests from hotel men is their belief that the loss of the liquor business will cut down their own revenues to an extent justifying the protests.

On this point the Anti-Saloon League has many records, of which the following are typical:

J. A. Atkinson, president of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Association: "The hotel men of Colorado have learned that the most prosperous year in their history was the boozeless year of 1916, the first under prohibition. Never was there such a tourist trade, never was more money spent and never were people more happy and enthusiastic over Colorado."

Ed C. Berry, proprietor of the Hotel Berry, Athens, Ohio: "In my answer to your question as to whether a hotel can be operated successfully without a bar, let me answer you by telling you that Hotel Berry has been running for just 25 years without the selling of liquor and has made money and been one of the most successful hotels in this part of the State. Not only have we run a strictly temperance hotel, but we have actively engaged in all the temperance movements and have suffered no loss of business from such action. The traveling men of today as a rule do not require the bar, nor would they patronize it if it were open to them. I find the sentiment among them rapidly changing, and the majority of them are anti-saloon men."

In answer to the question, What has been the effect of prohibition on hotel trade? the following replies were received:

From the Governor of Arizona: "Hotel trade under prohibition in bed-rooms, corridors and roofs all winter."

From the Governor of Colorado: "Hotel trade over the State has not been injured."

From the Governor of North Dakota: "Hotel trade under prohibition in bed-rooms, corridors and roofs all winter."

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1891
February
Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
PAY HAMBURGER'S
EAST PAYMENT WAY
Los Angeles, California.

Smart Footwear
For Women and Men
Gude's
6000 FOOTWEAR
537-539 So Broadway
LOS ANGELES

D. B. Purdie & Co.
MAIN 1941
F. E. PATTER
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

kota: "I cannot say with any certainty about this. Where all are dry I do not see where it would give advantage to any, or disadvantage."

From the Governor of Utah: "The hotel trade continued good all last year (1917) but I am told it is not so good this year, due not to prohibition, but to a falling off in the tourist travel because of conditions brought about by the war."

From the Mayor of South Dakota: "As to the effect on the hotel trade, the business is very good, due in part, of course, to other causes."

From the Mayor of Tucson, Arizona: "Hotels are overflowing. One hotel is being enlarged by 100 rooms. A new hotel of 86 rooms is being built."

From Denver, Colorado: "Hotel men here claim the best results. At any rate, we know that the hotel business is booming for some reason."

From Pueblo, Colorado: "We have three hotels, all of which claim an increased business since the State went dry."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

From the Mayor of Tacoma, Washington: "The hotels of Tacoma have never enjoyed such prosperity as since prohibition came. In fact, the hotel facilities are inadequate now, and the housing problem is becoming a serious one in the city."

PLANS TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION LAW

Counsel for Anti-Saloon League of America Says Act to Compel Persons to Tell Where They Get Liquor Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A clause giving courts power to compel an inebriated person to tell where he got his liquor is an important requirement in prohibition enforcement legislation, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"In any place where liquor is being distributed," says Mr. Wheeler, "the patron of the speak-easy will be compelled to state where he secured the liquor, or go to jail. Some of them, of course, will protect the liquor seller at all costs, but many of them can be made a source of information."

"One of the most important provisions in the new law will be the creation of a law enforcement commission. The unit of government that votes dry or abolishes the liquor traffic must be responsible for the enforcement of law throughout that unit of government. The states that have prohibition commissioners have demonstrated the practicability and effectiveness of this plan. Its advantages, briefly stated, are as follows:

"It makes the government responsible for law enforcement.

"It gives law enforcement officers the power of the government back of them, which individuals who attempt law enforcement do not have.

"It brings the largest results with the least expenditure.

"It prevents any small section or subdivision of the government from nullifying the law even though the whole government stands for the law enforcement policy.

"It furnishes a clearing house for complaints, and supplies the most effective law enforcement officers to suppress lawlessness.

"It trains up a force of specialists backed by the government to handle the most difficult part of the government's work.

"It puts system and method into law enforcement activities.

"It has been deemed best to make the Internal Revenue Commissioner the chief law enforcement official. The reason for this is that this department has dealt with the liquor traffic through the years. The machinery is already built. The old policy of using it simply as a collection agency, ignoring the use of law enforcement,

are obtainable here, and among them are Stein-Bloch smart suits and overcoats, Knox New York hats, Edwin Clapp shoes for men, Wright & Peters' shoes for women, Manhattan shirts, Munsing Wear for men and boys and Interwoven, Phoenix and McCallum hosiery.

Peace and Prosperity Are Ours

And although you should continue to practice economy, you can dress well by becoming our patrons.

High grade wearables for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Harriet Frank
Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of reliability

VILLE DE PARIS
West Seventh Olive Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Red Cross Shoes
The style shoes that ARE comfortable

Exclusively at the Ville in Los Angeles

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR

You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

SOCIETY STATIONERY
FINEST QUALITY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
ENVELOPE MFG.
COLOR LABEL PTG.

Super Quality Printing
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND
LITHOGRAPHING
COLOR LABEL PTG.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Reserves \$17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

has been changed. The policy of the department is to cooperate with the state officers in the enforcement of the law. This policy can be further changed to adapt itself to national prohibition laws.

"The year to pass before the amendment goes into effect should be made a most useful period for molding public sentiment in favor of law enforcement. The following campaign will be helpful:

"Have a copy of the law put into the hands of all law-enforcement officials and every pastor and leader of temperance organizations in every state.

"Distribute the law-enforcement handbook giving features of the law and methods of enforcement.

"Have workers posted on the law and urge attorneys and law-enforcement officials to address meetings, telling them of the law, its benefits and how it can best be enforced.

"Prepare short articles for the press and magazines, giving to the people information concerning the law.

"Get in touch with all the law-enforcement officials. Let them know you will cooperate with them and will back them in doing their duty. Assume that they will enforce the law to start with. If they fail, your case is all the stronger when you fight them.

"Use your organization to report law violations to the enforcement of the law.

"The power of your organization in legislative work can be kept active to aid officers in bringing about law enforcement. This plan prevents sporadic law-enforcement leagues coming into the field to attempt to do the work themselves and thus hamstringing the real work of law enforcement."

ARIZONA FAVORS PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—The Arizona Senate memorial favoring the cession of Northern Sonora and Lower California has passed both houses of the Arizona Legislature for transmission to Congress.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

SEATING OF BERGER OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

Women's Man-Tailored Shirts
Made in Los Angeles, Cal.
Made by manufacturers of men's high-grade shirts—with all the attention to detail that this conveys. Strictly and perfectly tailored—combining trimness with smartness.

Becoming, practical, and modish with the tailored suit.
In white madras or soielette at \$1.95.
Of pretty striped fiber at \$2.95.
Of heavy striped silk shirting at \$7.95.

Arthur Lettys
Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Tourists While Visiting Los Angeles

ROBINSON'S REGISTER
Will tell you where your friends are staying while here.
Be Sure To Register Yourself.

J. W. Robinson Co.
SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Since 1862.
Deamond's
Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

SAVINGS
On Beautiful, Better Furniture and Furnishings Are Substantial

Not alone on just a few items, but on thousands of offerings throughout the entire house. The number of articles at special price savings makes this an occasion extraordinary. VOLUME, like VARIETY, is one of the more important phases of

Barker Bros.
Great Annual Clearance
Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1860
Complete Home Furnishers
Home Beautifiers
724 to 738 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES

YOUNG'S MARKET
Highest Quality Eatables
Just Prices—Service
Seven Stores
Los Angeles, Cal.

Wetherly-Kaiser Shoe Co.
410 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober (Shoes for Women)
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Baumgardt Publishing Company
Printing, Binding, Engraving
E. First and Rio St's
Los Angeles California

Fitzgerald Music Co.
127-129 So. Hill U.S.A. LOS ANGELES

WORLD TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Speaking at this city, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington said that alcohol was the "king-pin" of the three great evils against which civilization had been struggling, the other two being anarchy and autocracy. Of the three, anarchy and alcohol still remained, autocracy, in his opinion, having been conquered. As alcohol, he declared, was what anarchy thrived upon and the ranks of Bolshevism were fed by it, it must be the first of the two remaining evils to be abolished. He said that the United States had blundered hopelessly over the liquor question.

"The manufacture of liquor had been stopped only to make four distillers multimillionaires, and the percentage of alcohol in beer had been reduced only to increase the profits of the brewers, who now manufactured at greatly reduced cost," said he. The distillers and brewers had "dominated the Administration in the United States," he declared, and twice he "had seen the Senate turn hand springs when they cracked the whip."

In view of the fact that distillers and brewers were already preparing to ship their machinery to China in anticipation of these businesses being abolished on the North American continent, he urged the need of a worldwide propaganda to warn the European Republics against the danger of permitting the liquor interests to get control of their governments.

SEATING OF BERGER OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating the Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for the speakership in the next House, issued a statement on Friday saying the first act of the new House should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect in Wisconsin, who has been convicted of violating

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Less Industrial Activity Is Noted,
and Lower Prices for Com-
modities Anticipated—Market
Reflects the Quieter Tendency

More concern is manifested over the industrial situation than in many months past. There has been a decided let-up in activity in various lines. It is estimated, for example, that the steel mills are operating 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 100 per cent about two months ago. A cable interview with Charles M. Schwab from the American headquarters in Europe quotes him as saying that he expects an era of industrial depression in the United States, and that there will be little business expansion for a long time. It has not been long since Mr. Schwab expressed views that were the very opposite of those with which he is credited in the cable dispatch. Other big men of affairs also have recently expressed themselves as believing that good times are ahead.

There is no doubt that the continued high prices for commodities of various kinds are responsible for the present comparative industrial quietude. Prices must come down more rapidly, it is believed, before many will be willing to risk capital in new undertakings. There is much new business awaiting, and when prices of raw materials have receded to such an extent that this new business can be undertaken without risk of loss there will be a revival in all lines, and it may come suddenly.

The stock market has reflected the quieter tendency in industrial affairs. The movement has been downward, with occasional rallies, for some time. Prices of industrial stocks have been particularly depressed. There has been quite a large output of new securities, and this has helped to accentuate the decline. The total output of new securities for this month is estimated at \$200,000,000. Coming on top of the recent Liberty Loan and with another new Liberty Victory Loan not far off, it is little wonder that stocks have sold off. There are also great bargains in nearly all classes of bonds. There is nothing to be worried about in this situation, for it will eventually right itself. Just how long the period of readjustment will last depends very largely upon how men approach the big economic problems now before them.

A further step in federal reserve evolution is the passage by the United States Senate of the bill permitting reserve banks to apply earnings to increase surplus until equal to 100 per cent of capital, with an amendment to terminate the provision on Dec. 31, 1919, the purpose being to eliminate the sale of Liberty bonds. The present limit is 40 per cent, so far attained only by the New York Reserve Bank.

The increase in power of the Federal Reserve system and its enormous growth in assets during 1918 was in no small degree the result of increase in membership. The system today numbers approximately 500 institutions, of which 530 are under state charters. These institutions possess resources of more than \$37,000,000,000 and represent approximately 75 per cent of the assets of the commercial banks of the country eligible for membership. A strong interest is being exhibited by national institutions in authority to exercise fiduciary powers which the act of Sept. 25, 1918, permits the Federal Reserve Board to grant them.

"The situation," says the Federal Reserve Board January bulletin, "points to a gradual evolution of a more or less homogeneous and uniform type of banking institution, irrespective of whether such institution be organized under national or state charter."

The Reserve Board calculates that from August, 1914, the United States stock of gold has increased \$1,071,000,000 to Dec. 10, 1918. More than \$2,000,000,000 of gold has been impounded by the federal reserve banks, and the board is of opinion that this stock will ultimately reach \$2,500,000,000. Both gold and gold certificates have already disappeared from circulation, currency now largely consisting of federal reserve notes, national bank notes and federal reserve bank notes. The underwriting syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the conversion of United Kingdom two-year notes due Feb. 1, to buy all bonds for which application is not made by note-holders, constitutes a new departure in international financing, and indicates the belief of those most familiar with the issuance of foreign government bonds in this country that the conversion privilege these notes possess is an attractive one. Heretofore financing by foreign governments has been entirely on a short-term basis, part of it collateralized secured, part unsecured. United Kingdom notes which mature Feb. 1 are part of an issue of \$250,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 was paid off Feb. 1, 1918. The \$250,000,000 United Kingdom notes maturing last September were likewise paid off in cash.

AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO

NEW YORK, New York—Hornblower & Weeks announce that subscription books of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation stock syndicate were closed Thursday afternoon, all the stock offered having been sold. This was the first large common stock issue offered in a long time and the first opportunity the public had to participate in the financing of any of the properties taken over by the alien property custodian and sold to American owners.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	69	70	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Loco	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelting	68 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Am Tel	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Am H & T pfd	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Sugar & Tel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Anaconda	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
Amalgam	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Bald Loco	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
*B & O	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Beth Steel B	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2
Beth Stl 8% pfd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Beth Steel	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Can Pac	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Central Leather	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Chees & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chgo & N Y	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ch R I & Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
C R I & P 6%	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
C R I & P 7%	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Consolidated	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cons Prods	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cruible Steel	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuba Cane	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Erie	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Gen Elec	150	150	150	150
Gen Motors	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Goodrich	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Grain & Ore	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Gr North pfd	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Inspiration	41	45	43 1/2	45
Int M pfd	102	104 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
Kelly Spine	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mex Pet	163 1/2	171 1/2	163 1/2	171 1/2
Monroe	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
N Y N H & H pfd	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Pitts Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rep I & Stl	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
So Pac	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
St Paul	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Texas Co	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Studebaker	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2
Un Pac	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
U S Rubber	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
U S Steel	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U S Steel pfd	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	70	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Western Union	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Wmrig	41	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Willy-Overland	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Total Sales 605,000 shares.				

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

HOUSTON, TEX.

Sakowitz Bros
Outfitters for Men and Boys
HOUSTON, TEXAS

LEOPOLD & PRICE
Kuppenheimer Clothing
Opposite Blue Hotel
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Houston, Texas

Buy the Best of Everything

For Everybody at

W. C. Munn Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS
EVERITT-BUELOW CO.
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS
Specialized Service
SEE OUR
Exclusive Milliner
NELLIE KNOBLOCK
715 Main Street

Hammorsmiths
HOUSTON

SHOES & HOSIERY

Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.

"EVERYTHING TO WEAR FOR MOTHER AND THE GIRL"

We especially appreciate the patronage of The Christian Science Monitor readers

J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.

Established 1875
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silversware, Fine China,
Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods,
419 Main St., Cor. Prairie Ave.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

SUGAR BOWL

Confectionery
Jacob's Candies, Soft Drinks,
Home Made Cakes, Pies and Cakes,
907 MAIN

THE Q AND S FLORESTA

Corner Travis and McKinney
Across street from Carnegie Library
Phone Preston 5194

OLIVER & CO.

Successors to Rind, Seitzinger & Oliver
INSURANCE—Rind Building
Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.

Manufacturing Stationers

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

THE WARREN CO.

Plumbing and Heating
609 San Jacinto Street
Phone: Preston 1643

MOLTEN'S TIN & SHEET METAL WORKS

YANKEE—All kinds of Tin Work
Furnace installation and repair, etc.
405 CALVERT AVENUE
Phone Preston 1240

C. L. & THERO BERING JEWELRY CO.

Carries all kinds of jewelry, sporting goods,
clocks, watches, novelties, etc.
H. A. BOND, Owner

Ed. C. Smith Furniture Co.

Cash or easy terms
RUG SPECIALISTS
1009 Texas Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.

Titche-Goettinger Co.

"The Shopping Center of Dallas"

Quality Goods
Perfect Service

A. Morris & Co.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Everything for Women and Children

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Queen Quality Shawls, Millinery, Etc.
We appreciate your business
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SANGER BROTHERS

Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South

Everything for personal wear of men, women
and children. Furniture, fixtures, rugs,
draperies. Prices that will give you a real
value.

W. A. GREEN & CO.

MAIL ORDERS
carefully and promptly FILLED

We appreciate the patronage of The Christian
Science Monitor readers

GOLDSMITHS

Rings and Earrings
Smart Styles in Hats
Costs, Earrings and Hairpins
Your patronage will be appreciated

CITY NATIONAL BANK

Commercial
Banking
since 1853
Dallas, Texas

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.

Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of
Every Variety
PRICES MOST MODERATE

CLEANING AND DYEING

Quality Service, Responsibility
Out-of-town orders solicited

McGuire Cleaning Co.

Oriental Laundry Company

Try Our Finished Family Work
505 Main Street—Phone—Auto M 2391

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.

Quality and Service
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks,
Lemonade and Fruit
1140 Main St., 1005 Main St., 1508 Elm St.
Phone—Auto M 2391

LANG FLORAL & NURSERY CO.

One of the South's Largest and Finest
Retail Floral Shops—Both Phone M 2498
OAK GLEN DRIVE
Phone C 700 Quick Service
NEW FALL CLOTHING AND HATS
of the Coast Shop Supply
HENTY BROS. CO.
KATON'S HOME OF GOLF SHOES AND HOSIERY
11000 Elm Street
CALL AND VISIT—CLOTHING FOR MEN
BROTHERS & SON

FT. WORTH, TEX.

We are now showing exclusive
Winter Styles in
Women's Ready-to-Wear
Millinery and Accessories
Our customers living out of the city can
secure the same service as our local patrons
through our efficient Mail Order Department.
THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

South Bros. Trunk Company

Makers of
"THE HADGATE TRAVELER"
605 Main Street

NORVELL

Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties
Six Fifteenth Houston Street

LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Rugs
Quality Good, Prices Right

BAIRD ICE & FUEL CO.

ICE AND COAL
Ice Capacity 100 Tons Per Day
Wagons in All Parts of City

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.

A store in almost every neighborhood
We Save You 20%

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausage
1204 Houston Street Phone Lamar 2201

TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Meserole, Prop.

Automobile tops, lights and curtains, dust boots,
fan belts, or anything in our line. \$94 Com-
merce Street, Tel. Lamar 292

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
411 HOUSTON STREET

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

RIEGLER

ICE CREAM COMPANY

800 East Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

PURE ICE CREAM

Phones Cr. 178 or 179

THE FOUNTAIN

Supplies good things to eat and drink
110 SOLEDAD STREET Travis 202

Blum's

The Exclusive Specialty House
For Feminine Apparel

SAUL WOLFSON

DRY GOODS COMPANY

SAN ANTONIO

—Since 1868

THE VOGUE

WOMEN'S WEAR

225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

J. W. DONNELL

Clothier and Furnisher
517 E. Houston SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mission Wood & Coal Co.

S. N. BURDIN, MGR.
COAL—Ring 419—WOOD

James Kahn A. J. Walter H. E. Lockhart

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
11415 South Flores St. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Old Phone Crockett 5772
Come and trade with us

Furnishings for the Home

KING FURNITURE CO.
3050 WEST COMMERCE STREET

Come and Visit Our New Home
"Special Repair Department"

Reitold Plumbing and Heating Co.
110 River Ave Phone T 1748

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1020

MADAME D'ANTON

DANCING
STUDIO 2nd FLOOR CAMPUS CAFE
Travis 1307

EL PASO, TEX.

WATSON'S GROCERIES

Are "Famous for Quality"

JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

STERCHI FURNITURE CO., Inc.

NEW AND USED FURNITURE
Cor. N. Stanton and Morris Ave.
EL PASO, TEXAS

WOMEN'S TOGGERY

The Shop of Individual Styles in Hats, Dresses,
Skirts, Hosiery and Millinery

AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Department for All Classes of Business,
4% PAID ON SAVINGS
AND TIME DEPOSITS

MOREHEAD'S

BUY LITTLE TAILOR SHOP
TAILORS, HATTERS, CLEANERS
403 N. Oregon St.
Phone 51

SANTA BARBARA

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

Commercial and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

REDLANDS, CAL.

Bennett's Bootery

East State, off Fifth, Redlands, Calif.

THE MISSION GROCERY AND MEAT MAR-

KET—High grade groceries and meats 529
Orange St., Redlands, Cal.

LA JOLLA, CAL.

Green Dragon Dining Room

Patrons overlooking the ocean; home
made cake and pie to order; service
8 to 11 closed Monday

POMONA, CAL.

WALK-OVER SHOES

For Men and Women
P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Home of Nat'l Adv. Goods

—Perrin's gloves —"Kaiser" silk gloves —"Utopia" yarns
—Modart corsets —"Kaiser" underwear —"Wirthmor" waists
—Nemo corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Welworth" waists
—Onyx hosiery —"Merode" underwear —"Bestol" dental cream

Holzwarren Inc.
Broadway at Sixth San Diego

THE BOSTON STORE
S.M. Dugham Fifth & C

A Store for Women

known in San Diego for the dependably good
quality of its merchandise, the excellence of
its value and service.

—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES

—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS AND WASH GOODS—SILKS
—LINENS —LACES

The Mode

CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
Broadway at Sixth

La Marie Corset Shop

536-8 Broadway
Everything in Corsets and Accessories

Jarrells

The Most Original
Hat Store in Town

1040 Sixth Street

Ray Curb

MILLINER
1235 SIXTH ST.

Carpenter's

Books, Stationery and Office Supplies
1086 SIXTH STREET

PRINTING

No job too large
No job too small
KINNEY-CRELLER PRINTING CO.
114 F Street, San Diego

PRINTING

FRYE & SMITH

450 3rd Street

R. W. DEMING, The Cleaner

REMODELING GOWNS AND SUITS
3305 5th Street. Both Phones.

NATIONAL SIGN CO.

842 Third Street, Bet. E and F

WHITE

HARDWARE CO.

420 E STREET

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.

4000 C Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
FLOWER FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MRS. A. M. HAINFORD
1115 Fourth Street

LONG BEACH, CAL.

BENNETT HARDWARE CO.

Announces a Complete Line of
CHILNAMEL YARNISH
redwood for hardwood floors and furniture
113-119 E. BROADWAY
Phone M. 47-11-82

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LONG BEACH
Capital \$100,000 Surplus \$115,000
The Accommodating Bank
N. E. Corner First Avenue at First Street

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.

Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges,
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and House
534 Pine Avenue

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.

355-361 Pine Avenue
Complete House Furnishings
New Frigidaire Gas Ranges S. N. 040

QUALITY BOOT SHOP

125 PINE AVENUE
Long Beach Agents for the
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

COVER-GIMMEAD SHOE CO.

3611 Pine Avenue
218 Pine Avenue

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
S. E. Phone 1512 33 Pine Avenue

CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.

F. J. CITY Proprietor 501 Pine Avenue
Best Selection at Lowest Prices
Your Trade Appreciated

CUT RATE MILLINERY

457 Pine

ALBERT E. WALLACE

MISS M. I. HUNTER

Woman's Hatter
708 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

MEYER MILLINERY

312 Pine Avenue

WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD

Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Number 119 West Third Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
124 PINE AVENUE

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE

Stationery, Engravings and Station Supplies
117 PINE AVENUE

GIFFEN, STOCKWELL CO.

The Big Store
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
424-28 Pine Ave., Long Beach

W. E. ALLEN

Designer and Builder
15 Forest Ave. Long Beach, S. E. 393 W

HERMAN C. THOMPSON

Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing
Home 1440 11 Pine Avenue

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE

Best Work of All Kinds, Engraving,
GALLES, 240 Pacific Ave.

SUPT. WATER LAUNDRY CO.

Worrell
Analyst and Dyer Ave. - Branch office, 31 Pine
Ave. Phone H 730 S. E. Main 472

SANTAMONICA, CAL.

Crown Laundry and Cleaning Co.

1084-80 Palms Avenue, Los Angeles
Drop us a card and our driver will call

SANTA ANA, CAL.

CARL G. STROCK

112 East Fourth Street
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry

Edison Phonographs—Pianos

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.

ONE PRICE JEWELERS
Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery
104 EAST FOURTH STREET

First National Bank

OF
Santa Ana

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

HORTON-SPURGEON

FURNITURE COMPANY
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY

DRY GOODS AND
READY TO WEAR
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE

104 East Fourth Street
Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—
Picture Framing
Telephone—Home 207, Sunset 97

Turner Shoe Company

SHOES FOR ALL
100 EAST FOURTH STREET

W. A. HUFF COMPANY

The Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

HILL & CARDEN

Men's and Boys' Furnishings
RUTHERFORD
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery
408 S. Main St. Phone 1254-W

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

WORKERS IN SPAIN'S RENAISSANCE

There can be no doubt as to the musical resources of Spain; every one is convinced of the innate musical qualities in Spaniards; Spanish dances and songs are rightly regarded as the mirror of Spanish national characteristics, but this conviction has so far only been applied to folk music and until recently it was hard to find people who believed that Spain was capable of producing serious music.

However, in the awakening of national music, which is the greatest artistic fact of the last century, it can be said with truth that after Russia and France it is certainly Spain which has shown the most lively and striking vitality. It is of more recent birth than the national music of most other European countries, and therefore has not yet had time to bear its full fruit. Nevertheless, its development is already remarkable. The renaissance of Spanish music began about 25 years ago and for the last 10 years the multiplicity and the quality of the works give us the right to consider the ensemble as a real Spanish school. Serious Spanish music knew a great past in the sixteenth century when religious music had two great exponents in Cabezon and Victoria, and even in the eighteenth there was Domenico Scarlatti, that prodigious Italian genius, who, after living for a long time in Spain, acquired some of the characteristics of this nation. But after him, all the worst Italian music invaded Spain and destroyed the real national qualities.

It is to the eternal honor of Felipe Pedrell to have discovered its possibilities and to have opened the way to its realization, and also to have helped in hastening that development by his compositions, writings, speeches, and counsels to the younger musicians. Though a Catalan of a pronounced type, Pedrell's works are not marked by exclusively Catalan characteristics; he is now the doyen of Spanish music. In the history of this art in his country, he must be considered as a sort of prophet. His activity has been wonderful, and his articles criticizing music alone would be sufficient to constitute the life work of any average man. They are written with an ardor and a wit which recall something of the criticism of Berlioz. As a musical historian, it can be recorded that Pedrell has really interpreted the musicology of Spain. It is to Pedrell that we are indebted for the editions of the works of Victoria, Cabezon, Villalonga, Brudieu, Flecha, Valls, etc., which enable us to regard the old music of Spain in its true aspect.

After having traveled extensively in France, Italy, Belgium and Austria, and having saturated himself with the works of these countries, Pedrell returned to Barcelona, where he has lived ever since. In September, 1891, he published a famous pamphlet, "Por Nuestra Musica," and at the same time began his great trilogy, which is to Spain what the Wagner tetralogy is to Germany, for his three operas, "Los Pirineos," "La Celestina" and "Raymond Lull," are founded on essentially national legends. Before this, Pedrell had written several operas: "El Ultimo Abencerraje" (1874), "Quintanilla" (1875), "El Teseo en Ferrara" (1881), "Cleopatra," "Mazepa," besides many songs and symphonic poems, "Los Pirineos" and still more "La Celestina" gave proof of this combination of charm and strength which are Pedrell's characteristics, and the last-named opera is certainly one of the most typical works which have been produced in Europe during the last 25 years.

What Pedrell did for the drama, Albéniz did for piano music. The name of Albéniz is now well known in all musical circles. View from the intellectual point of view Pedrell can be regarded as the most striking figure of the Spanish school, certainly Albéniz is the most important from that of sentiment and expression. He gave, to his native province a testimonial of his love in his arabian symphonic poem "Catalonia," but it must be said that in his suite for piano, "Iberia," composed of twelve short pieces, he has conjured up all the ardent feeling of Spain. With the limited resources of the piano he has succeeded in giving the most touching and finest proof of love of his country that a composer has ever given since the time of Chopin.

Curiously enough, Pedrell spent the greater part of his life outside his own country, living in Brussels, Leipzig, London, and for twenty years in Paris, but nevertheless, it is impossible to find any music more strongly national than his. Besides a great many piano pieces, as easy as the "Prelude d'Espagne," or the "Spanish Serenade," or as difficult as "Iberia," he has written several comic operas, among which there is the masterpiece "Pepe Jimenez," which was performed with great success in Spain, Belgium and Germany.

Another brilliant Spanish composer was Enrique Granados, who was lost on the Sussex. Though lacking in depth and originality of expression, he possessed a real and innate charm which is apparent in his "Spanish Dances," and above all in his suite for the piano, the "Goyescas," which in "El Pado de Candi" and "The Malja and the Nightingale," depicts two delightful and moving scenes of Spanish life and feeling.

Federico Olmeda was a great enthusiast on the subject of folk songs. Spain is certainly one of the richest countries in the world in these songs,

as, on the one hand, the Gothic and, on the other, the Arabian heritages, bequeathed to her great treasures in this direction. These songs were thought to be lost since they were known only by vocal traditions. Brought up in a circle of religious music, and Kappelmeister of the cathedral of Burgos, Olmeda undertook the revival of the plain song, and in this way his pamphlet on the religious orchestra and "The Journey to St. Jacques de Compostelle" have had a great influence. Afterward in his books and folk songs he collected more than 300 popular songs, pre-

hatten Opera House. The Wagnerian question was disposed of, at least temporarily, by the war. The French matter was before that put in abeyance by the withdrawal of Mr. Hammerstein, by legal agreement, for a 10-year period in 1910.

Furthermore, Italian opera has at intervals had its title to favor displaced by opera-in-English enterprises, one of which is just now flourishing under the auspices of the Society of American Singers. This organization, directed by Mr. Hinshaw, is evidently in a prosperous condition, having kept going since early last fall, and having



M. J. Albéniz

made the public not only enjoy some of the smaller Italian and French masterworks in English translation, but also having made it applaud one revival after another of Gilbert and Sullivan pieces. Some people are wondering if Mr. Hinshaw has not got something really important started. Who shall say? He may be laying the foundations of American opera, as Mr. Price laid those of Italian opera, in New York. Perhaps it is a good omen that the theater in Columbus Circle in which he gives his performances, the Park, inherits the name of the founder of American opera.

Opera in English, or English opera, as the case may be, is applauded at the Park Theater, though that is not saying that the performances are of the highest possible musical merit. Auber's "Fra Diavolo," lately introduced into the repertoire, could be sung in more finished style in the tenor and soprano roles than it is sung. Doubt easily arises whether the management is keeping such capital artists as Deville Harold, the Fra Diavolo, and Miss Bianca Saraya, the Zerlina, up to their grand opera mark in point of tone and execution. And then, the score of Auber might be more delicately interpreted than it is by the conductor, John McGhee. The company has a remarkably good orchestra and might, as well as not, have the accompanying music brilliantly played.

In general, the Park Theater performances are pleasant to listen to and merit all the approval they have had. Take some of the musical subjects of the bill, as, for example, the first act of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers." One will attend a whole winter of Italian operas and will not find in all of them so much good part-writing for chorus as he will find in that one act. There was "Mignon," early in the season, which people had to hear at the Park or nowhere. Then there was Hadley's "Bianca," the only American opera produced so far in New York this year.

In the nine years that have elapsed since Mr. Hammerstein signed himself out of the field, the work for the French opera has been carried on in a way not particularly French, though effective after a fashion, by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The latest Metropolitan undertaking in that line is the production of the present week for the first time in the United States of Leroux's "La Reine Flamande." The work for French opera is continued in a more authentic way by the Chicago Opera Company, which inherited the Hammerstein traditions, and which now may be considered a partially New York institution, inasmuch as it has made its winter visit to the Lexington Theater a regular thing. This company opens on the evening of Jan. 27, with Février's "Gismonda," which recently had its original production in Chicago. The company gives the first New York performance of Leroux's "Le Chemineau" on the evening of Jan. 31. The Chicago company's visit lasts until Feb. 22; and while it is here, it will give many pieces, old and new, French and Italian, that are not in the Metropolitan repertoire, along with a few that are. The singers include Mmes. Garden, Galli-Curci, Raisa, Peterson, Galli, Claessens and Lazzari, and Messrs. Ciccolini, Lamont, O'Sullivan, Baklanoff, Maguénat, Rimini and Stracciari. Mr. Campanini, the general director, is himself conducting this season, and his associates in the musical direction include Messrs. Charlier, Hasselmans and Polacco.

The stability of Italian opera in the company of Manhattan Island at the present time is indicated in the long tenure of Mr. Gatti-Casazza in the directorship of the Metropolitan Opera House, a tenure which began in 1908 and which has lately been renewed, who declare that the Metropolitan director produces opera better than any manager in Italy can produce it; and should anybody dispute them, they ask what manager in Italy could bring out the three new pieces by Puccini—"Tabarro," "Angelica," and "Schicchi"—with vocal and scenic array to equal that with which he has brought them out this season.

Italian opera in the course of the years it has flourished here, has now then had its claims to preeminence challenged, particularly by the Wagnerian opera and by the French opera. It may be said to have been pushed into second place, for a while, by the Wagnerian movement, which Leopold Damrosch led. Again, it felt serious competition for a few seasons from the French experiment which Oscar Hammerstein made at the Man-

hattan Opera House. The Wagnerian question was disposed of, at least temporarily, by the war. The French matter was before that put in abeyance by the withdrawal of Mr. Hammerstein, by legal agreement, for a 10-year period in 1910.

Furthermore, Italian opera has at intervals had its title to favor displaced by opera-in-English enterprises, one of which is just now flourishing under the auspices of the Society of American Singers. This organization, directed by Mr. Hinshaw, is evidently in a prosperous condition, having kept going since early last fall, and having

made the public not only enjoy some of the smaller Italian and French masterworks in English translation, but also having made it applaud one revival after another of Gilbert and Sullivan pieces. Some people are wondering if Mr. Hinshaw has not got something really important started. Who shall say? He may be laying the foundations of American opera, as Mr. Price laid those of Italian opera, in New York. Perhaps it is a good omen that the theater in Columbus Circle in which he gives his performances, the Park, inherits the name of the founder of American opera.

Opera in English, or English opera, as the case may be, is applauded at the Park Theater, though that is not saying that the performances are of the highest possible musical merit. Auber's "Fra Diavolo," lately introduced into the repertoire, could be sung in more finished style in the tenor and soprano roles than it is sung. Doubt easily arises whether the management is keeping such capital artists as Deville Harold, the Fra Diavolo, and Miss Bianca Saraya, the Zerlina, up to their grand opera mark in point of tone and execution. And then, the score of Auber might be more delicately interpreted than it is by the conductor, John McGhee. The company has a remarkably good orchestra and might, as well as not, have the accompanying music brilliantly played.

In general, the Park Theater performances are pleasant to listen to and merit all the approval they have had. Take some of the musical subjects of the bill, as, for example, the first act of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers." One will attend a whole winter of Italian operas and will not find in all of them so much good part-writing for chorus as he will find in that one act. There was "Mignon," early in the season, which people had to hear at the Park or nowhere. Then there was Hadley's "Bianca," the only American opera produced so far in New York this year.

BRAHMS, CLASSICIST AND ROMANTICIST

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

Mr. Harford was alone in the library, the curtains drawn, and the firelight throwing dancing lights and shadows over the bookcases and into the far corners of the room. He sat at his desk, one hand half-shielding his eyes and the other still turning over the pages of the quarto volume before him. But it was evident that his attention had wandered from the printed matter. From the hall below rose the sound of light laughter and well-known youthful voices, the gracious tones of which brought an answering smile to the keen, sensitive mouth of the listener. Yet another moment and there was more astir in the room than the shadows, for the firelight now lit up the slender forms of two girls dancing toward it, hand in hand, to the soft humming of a Brahms waltz.

Soon the three were gathered round the hearth. "Well, Mollie," said Mr. Harford, "what about the lecture-recital? Were you told that Brahms was among the greatest of all the Olympians, or did he fall into the second rank?"

But Mollie parried his question with another. "Father," she said, "what is the exact difference between a classicist and a romanticist?"

"Well," replied her father, "it's not always easy to say. Brahms combined the two styles."

"Ah!" murmured Rachel. "Mollie turned to her impetuously. 'Yes, I know, you said that, too. I'm glad you're right.' Then she made a little moue. 'But I'm also sorry I'm wrong. I long to your reverences.' And she made a low, sweeping curtsy that brought her charming face into the full glow of the fire. 'Yes,' she added after a moment, 'the lecturer did place Brahms among the greatest of the great.'"

"Good!" said Mr. Harford, "now you've answered my question and I'll try to answer yours. The romantic school puts the interests of musical expression definitely before the interests of musical structure. It rejoices to break up old traditions and forms in order to make room for new means of expression. On the other hand, the classicists strive to carry on an unbroken sequence that seems upon the best in every epoch, and develops the work chiefly from that point of view, always with the desire to add to the nobility of the existing structure."

"But, father," said Mollie, "how can Brahms be both a classicist and a romanticist, if their modes of procedure are antagonistic?"

Rachel laughed gently as she caught Mr. Harford's eye. "Mollie is very upsetting at times, isn't she? Her logic is uncompromising."

"And you, Mollie," went on Mr. Harford, unheeding the interruption, "as soon as the romanticist of one period has established his methods, he becomes the classicist of a succeeding period, doesn't he?"

Mr. Harford stroked his chin. Then turning to Rachel, he said, "Isn't it time for you to enter the lists? I see you had already got pretty deep into the contest before you reached home. Let's see how you stand."

"Well," said Rachel, "we certainly should not quarrel over names. But I'm not quite clear that it was on any definite cause. On the whole, Mollie was on the side of the classicists and I for the development of the romantic movement. But we neither of us felt sure what the two camps were fighting for. It's all very well to look back and to say that that and that writer were genuine romanticists when their work has been added to the sum of musical achievement, but how can one distinguish the true from the false prophets of our own time?"

"Yes," nodded Mr. Harford, "that's the crux. Perhaps if we pursue that point it won't lead us so far away from the discussion about Brahms as one might think. It seems to me that we who think reverently about music have to apply ourselves closely and without prejudice to the work of the whole body of impressionists of the present day. These will, of course, include the genuine romanticists. Some of that work is false and some of it is true, or at any rate an approximation to truth. It is only the latter that will survive; the rest will crumble to dust. Truth is the touchstone. But then so it is also for the classicist. As long as he merely imitates that which has already been established, he is adding nothing to our knowledge; but if he takes older forms that are outworn and builds on secure foundations, then he is adding to the general perception of what is true in music."

"And that brings us back to Brahms," exclaimed Mollie, who had meanwhile coiled herself up in the depths of an armchair, "for anyone can be both a classicist and a romanticist if he is capable of looking steadfastly for a vision of beauty and sound of it, and better now why the lecturer spoke of Brahms as the final descendant of Beethoven. Beethoven was always listening for that which is imperishably beautiful."

But her father now put in an objection. "Listening wasn't his strong point in later life, was it, Mollie?"

His daughter suddenly leapt up from her chair, erect, eager, tense as a courier who at last delivers an important message.

"What has deafness to do with it? He was still listening for all that is beautiful; his music was his expression. Neither did Brahms depend upon this miserable little exercise, and here she lightly shook the lobe of her dainty ear. "How paltry seems the contest between the two schools when they are both waiting for the same message! It's the old story again of the two knights disputing about the opposite faces of one

shield." Mollie dropped again into her seat, still looking at her father with shining eyes.

But it was Rachel who took up the argument at this point. "Yes, that gets rid of the other difficulty also. It's not that the romanticist of one epoch becomes the classicist of another, but that the work of both is constantly speaking and writing of a law that stands outside ourselves."

"Realization according to law," added Mr. Harford, "or else we are all tied up in knots again, in art as in everything else. You remember what Goethe said, 'It is only law that can give us freedom.' That may stand for the motto of Brahms. He aimed at an ideal of art which never compromises and never appeals to the crude senses, which seeks nobility of idea and of style before all else; an art which recognizes that the greatest work is not done under willful anarchical conditions, but under the dominion of a law that stands outside ourselves."

"Brahms didn't come to that position all at once," said Mollie, "for the lecturer made it very clear that as a young man he made an equal impression on all types of musicians with whom he came in contact; didn't he, Rachel? Come, be spokesman for us both."

"Well," said Rachel, "there was the wild Hungarian Remenyi with whom he toured, and the other still greater violinist, Joachim; there was Liszt, and above all, Schumann, who was constantly speaking and writing of the 'young eagle.' They all hailed Brahms as destined to be among the greatest musicians of the age; in fact for a time he was taken as a typical representative of the romantic school. It was only later when, by his own choice, he refused to be associated with that movement that he became an object of criticism to those who followed the Wagnerian banner. The lecturer quoted one authority as saying that Brahms became the standard bearer in one of the bitterest fights ever fought in the cause of music."

"But he didn't endorse the statement altogether," interjected Mollie. "No," he said that Brahms' work was to effect the fusion of styles which others invented, and that in doing so he definitely renounced all popularity. His scherzo, Op. 4, was the single attempt he made to walk in company with Chopin and Liszt, and according to the lecturer, that was the one and only work of Brahms that Rubinstein deigned to play in public."

"It is quite true," observed Mr. Harford, "that Brahms became almost a recluse as he more and more fell into the same line of development as Beethoven. So much heterogeneous material had accumulated since the time of that great master, that Brahms found himself confronted with a task which called for all the inventiveness and structural insight with which he was gifted. In his beauty of outline, his profundity, his interlacing of voice parts, and in the combination of different rhythms, one against another, he showed himself a worthy successor to Beethoven. One of the reasons that many pianists fail in their rendering of both masters is that they attempt to introduce the same aggressive personality which they consider suitable in playing the works of Chopin or Liszt. They never think of that self-abnegation which was a leading feature in the life of Brahms, and which ought to forbid any attempt to present his work with a spurious emotional content."

Then Mollie spoke. "Father, don't you think Rachet would play his E flat minor intermezzo to us now? We all love it so, and the treatment of it will illustrate what you have been saying."

Rachel smiled. "Yes," she said, "if later on we may have a talk on Brahms and the Herzogenbergs, their letters throw a great deal of light on his work, and they weren't even mentioned at the lecture."

"Yes, yes," cried Mollie, "Elisabet and Heinrich were just the dearest people in the world."

"They certainly help us to know Brahms better," answered her father, "and the little party crossed over into the music room, and a sudden stillness fell upon the library save for the pleasant murmur of its log fire."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has been a very successful fortnight of opera at Aberdeen under the direction of Mr. Joseph O'Mara. On the concluding day a performance of "Samson and Delilah" was given in the afternoon and in the evening, "The Rose of Castile." On both occasions the audiences showed much enthusiasm, there being not a single vacant seat in the house. At the end of this last performance Mr. O'Mara came on the stage and addressed those who were present. He declared that it was very gratifying to a manager to be able to say that, without a doubt, this was the most appreciative audience the O'Mara Opera Company had had. North, south, east and west, they had traveled to every large center in the United Kingdom, but there was no place which had received the company and himself in a manner more calculated to give them pleasure than Aberdeen. He might also mention, he said, that the venture had been very successful pecuniarily, and that when the company returned in the spring he hoped to give them some novelties.

Mr. O'Mara also delivered a more studied address to the members of the Aberdeen Rotary Club, taking "Opera" as his theme. He said that one of the most astonishing changes the war had made in British social life had been the rapid increase in the taste for and appreciation of opera. The performance of oratorio that had been so long an English staple dish was now suspended owing to the dif-

ficulty of getting a sufficient number of men for the huge and unwieldy choruses. Chamber music had always been reserved for the select few, while the ballad concert with its many trivialities had been proved impotent to satisfy the need of strong and deep emotion. In the midst of all this overturning of musical things, one form alone had definitely emerged and that form was opera. It was unfortunate that in the British Isles there was nothing that could be called a national school of opera; this was partly to be attributed to the extraordinary vogue of oratorio which ever since Handel's day had exceeded in popularity any other form of musical art, and partly to the predominance of men of a purely academic type at the head of musical affairs. Was it not astounding that until the last year or two no facilities or opportunities were given in any of the colleges for preparation for an operatic career, the extraordinary attitude of the academic mind toward opera was well illustrated by some remarks of Sir Hubert Parry in his "Evolution of the Art of Music."

He said: "Operatic audiences have always had the lowest standard of taste of any section of human beings calling themselves musical. They generally have a gross appetite for anything so long as it is not intrinsically good." As to these strictures of Mr. O'Mara upon the academic direction of British music, it is well to remember that Sir Hubert Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music" was written before the end of the last century, and that though his own opinions did not probably change in any large measure, yet there was already a new heaven at work transforming and widening English appreciation of the various forms of musical art. It is true that the effect was not wholly manifested until the great upheaval caused by the war, but in many forces other than academic were making themselves felt from the beginning of the twentieth century. The younger school of composers were in wholesome revolt against pedantic and academic tyranny at an earlier time than Mr. O'Mara would lead us to suppose, but it is certainly possible to agree with him that the outlook is at present brighter than it has been for a long while. Though there is still nothing that can be called a British school of opera, yet, as he says, there are good grounds for hoping that Britain will soon take her rightful place in the operatic world.

The Harmonic Trio, a new organization for the performance of chamber music, has given the first of a series of six fortnightly concerts in the Eolian Hall. The trio consists of Miss Dorothea Walenn (violin), Miss Edith Vance (cello), and Miss Jessie Munro (piano); all are artists of ability and their playing is well-balanced and full of good qualities as was evidenced in the Brahms trio in C minor and the Paul Juon in A minor. On this occasion they offered Mr. Eugene Goossens' "Five Impressions of a Holiday," and cleverly realized the import of the music. At the second concert a new fugue for two pianofortes by Farjeon will be played, also Frank Bridge's "Phantasie" trio in C minor.

Dr. Hugh Percy Allen, professor of music in the University of Oxford, has been appointed director of the Royal College of Music. Dr. Allen was born at Reading and showed his predilection for music at an early age. He became the assistant music master at Wellington College in 1887, and in the same year was appointed assistant organist at Chichester Cathedral. Subsequently he was appointed organist of St. Asaph Cathedral in 1897, and of Ely Cathedral in 1898. It is at Oxford, however, that his chief work has been done; in 1901 he became the organist of New College, of which he is now a fellow, and during the last 17 years he has worked unceasingly for the advancement of music in that city. While himself the conductor both of the Oxford Bach Choir and the Choral and Philharmonic societies, he also founded his new orchestra in Oxford, and ultimately succeeded Sir Walter Parratt in the university chair of music. It would be difficult to see how the senate of the Royal College could have made a better choice in the appointment of the new director, since, in addition to his wide scholarly knowledge, Dr. Allen is in full sympathy with all modern progress in music.

The first season of the Chamber Concert Society was recently brought to a close with an interesting program given in the Wigmore Hall. César Franck's quartet in D and Borodin's quartet in A formed part of the scheme and they were played with finish and significance by the Allied String Quartet. Mr. York Bowen's fantasia for viola and piano—a work that won the first prize in the 1918 Cobbett competition—was the novelty provided. It is a clever composition with a thoroughly British idiom, and was admirably interpreted by Mr. Lionel Tertis and Mr. S. Liddle. As vocalist of the evening, Miss Ethel Penton made a delightful impression by her singing of French and English songs.

Miss Chilton-Griffen has been giving an orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall, in which she was supported by the Albert Hall orchestra under the guidance of Mr. Landon Ronald. The program was hardly well-chosen, for it included Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, and Tchaikowsky's B flat minor, works which require a powerful grip and regularity of control; it was precisely in these qualities that Miss Chilton-Griffen fell short, but she is a fluent and individual pianist, and her playing was delightful in its nimbleness and refreshing spontaneity.

MINNEAPOLIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The intermission in the program played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on Friday evening, Jan. 17, was more than a 15-minute interval. Measured by the basic differences of form and feeling between the music that preceded and followed it, it was a gulf dividing two epochs.

The program opened with the overture to Thomas' "Mignon," happily chosen by Mr. Oberholfer to introduce several of the lightest compositions heard at an evening concert for many seasons. Curiously enough, it was exactly 14 years, to a day, since the "Mignon" overture had figured on a symphonic program, though it has been often heard at popular concerts.

Ambrose Thomas is one of the large number of composers who seem to have been endowed with just enough invention and inspiration to write one vital, distinctive and memorable opera which alone has perpetuated their fame; other efforts in the same form being unknown outside of printed lists of their creative works. Thomas wrote 21 operas, all of which were produced, with more or less success, in Paris. Save "Mignon," their very titles are forgotten today, with the exception of "Hamlet," and that is remembered only because a coloratura soprano occasionally varies her vocal hallucinations by selecting its mad scene for a concert program, in order to give poor Lucia di Lammermoor much-needed repose. No light music ever written is easier to listen to than the graceful, fluent and rainbow-tinted "Mignon" overture. It is a model of its kind, and the orchestra played it with evident pleasure in its melodic felicities and manifold delicacies.

Victor Herbert's "Romantic Suite" was played for the first time by the orchestra, and proved a complacent little composition of four pleasantly contrasted movements, none of them of serious importance, but all showing traces of true Herbertian tunefulness and saved always from a prevalent commonplace by Herbert's unflagging and unlabored facility in original and effective instrumentation. It would be of interest to know whether or not Mr. Herbert would wholly approve of Mr. Oberholfer's tempi, especially in the final movement, "Fête Nuptiale," in which the deep-seated, sweeping rhythms might have been enhanced if taken more rapidly.

The assisting soloist was Louis Graveure, who appeared for the third time with the orchestra and sang, for the third time, the "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodias." Mr. Graveure interprets this questionably emotional aria superbly, but one always longs, and longs in vain, to hear his magnificent voice in some virile, bravura composition. One would forgive him even the "Toreador Song," for at least it would afford relief from the too constantly saccharine caressing of his marvelous mezzo-voice and sustained falsetto, beautiful though they are. His second number was the well-known "Tempest of the Heart" from "Trovatore," which he it said to his credit, he had to sing from the score. It is a matter of distinction to any baritone not to have memorized this venerable song.

Following the intermission came the tranquilizing benediction of César Franck's D minor symphony, bringing peace and exaltation, and smoothing into realized unimportance the trivialities and contradictions of the earlier portion of the program. There are no words for such music as the Franck symphony, save simple direct monosyllables like hope, rest, trust and faith. It is pleasant to think of this symphony as a brave autobiography and confident profession of faith of the patient, plodding, diligent organist of Paris; obscure and unappreciated, yet so unperturbed by antagonistic criticism that after the symphony's first cold reception he could reply serenely to his family's inquiry as to how it went: "Oh, it sounded well; I just thought it would." Later Sunday's popular concert was marked by the first performance this season of Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony and the initial appearance with the orchestra of Minette Warren, a young pianist of St. Paul, who created a favorable impression by her artistic performance of Schumann's A minor pianoforte concerto.

Violin Lovers

Please send us your name today so we can mail you copy of our latest violin catalog, free to violinists. We have some to mail you today. We have the best of the United States for three decades, and our catalog of new and rare old violins is a possession to be prized by any intending purchaser. We will also send particulars of our own Cremonese Violins, made on a special small monthly payment plan. This is, we believe, the best of its kind in America, in a high quality, moderately priced instrument. Also as late as 1895 and as fine a collection of the old Violins as there is in all America. In your letter to us, giving your name and address, please indicate whether interested in a new or old instrument. If a violin teacher, let us include your name in our special teachers list now being compiled.

We take used violins in exchange. Write today. Leading Music Stores sell Lyon & Healy Musical Instruments.

LYON & HEALY

Everything Known in Music

54-52 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

ELIZABETH FURNIER

LYRIC SOPRANO

CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS

Hotel Commercial, YAHIMA, WASHINGTON

THE HOME FORUM

Tchaikovsky on Opera

(To S. I. Taneiev)

San Remo, Jan. 2 (14th) 1878.

Very probably you are quite right in saying that my opera is not effective for the stage. I must tell you, however, I do not care a rap for such effectiveness. It has long been an established fact that I have no dramatic vein, and now I do not trouble about it. If it is really not fit for the stage, then it had better not be performed! I composed this opera because I was moved to express in music all that seems to cry out for such expression in "Eugene Onegin." I did my best, working with indescribable pleasure and enthusiasm, and thought very little of the treatment, the effectiveness, and all the rest. I split upon "effects." Besides, what are effects?

For instance, if "Aida" is effective, I can assure you I would not compose an opera on a similar subject for all the wealth of the world; for I want to handle human beings, not puppets. I would gladly compose an opera which was completely lacking in startling effects, but which offered characters resembling my own, whose feelings and experiences I shared and understood. The feelings of an Egyptian Princess, a Pharaoh, or some mad Nubian, I cannot enter into, or comprehend. Some instinct, however, tells me that these people must have felt, acted, spoken, and expressed themselves quite differently from ourselves. Therefore my music, which—entirely against my will—is impregnated with Schumannism, Wagnerism, Chopinism, Gluckism, Berliozism and all the other "isms" of our time, would be as out of keeping with the characters of "Aida" as the elegant speeches of Racine's heroes—couched in the second person plural—are unsuited to the real Orestes or the real Andromache. Such music would be a falsehood, and all falsehoods are abhorrent to me. Besides, I am reaping the fruits of my insufficient harvest of book learning. Had I a wider acquaintance with the literatures of other countries, I should no doubt have discovered a subject which was both suitable for the stage and in harmony with my taste. Unfortunately I am not able to find such things for myself, nor do I know anyone who could call my attention to such a subject as Bizet's "Carmen," for example, one of the most perfect operas of our day.

You will ask what I actually require. I will tell you. Above all I want no kings, no tumultuous populace, no gods, no pompous marches—in short, none of those things which are the attributes of "grand opera." I am looking for an intimate yet thrilling drama, based upon such a conflict of circumstances as I myself have experienced or witnessed, which is capable of touching me to the quick. I

have nothing to say against the fantastic element, because it does not restrict one, but rather offers unlimited freedom. I feel I am not expressing myself very clearly. In a word, Aida is so remote, her love for Radames touches me so little—since I cannot picture it in my mind's eye—that my music would lack the vital warmth which is essential to good work.

The opera "Onegin" will never have a success; I feel already assured of that. I shall never find singers capable, even partially, of fulfilling my requirements. The routine which prevails in our theaters . . . stands in the way of my opera being put on the stage. I would much prefer to confide it to the theater of the Conservatoire. Here, at any rate, we escape the commonplace routine of the opera. . . . Besides which, the performances at the Conservatoire are private, en petit comité. This is more suitable to my modest work, which I shall not describe as an opera, if it is published. I should like to call it "Lyrical Scenes" or something of that kind. This opera has no future! I was quite aware of this when I wrote it; nevertheless, I completed it and shall give it to the world if Jurgenson is willing to publish it. I shall make no effort to have it performed at the Maryinsky Theater; on the contrary, I should oppose the idea as far as possible. It is the outcome of an invincible inward impulse. I assure you one should only compose opera under such conditions. It is only necessary to think of stage effects to a certain extent. If my enthusiasm for "Eugene Onegin" is evidence of my limitations, my stupidity and ignorance of the requirements of the stage, I am very sorry; but I can at least affirm that the music proceeds in the most liberal sense from my inmost being. It is not manufactured and forced. But enough of "Onegin."

—From "The Life and Letters of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky," by Modeste Tchaikovsky (edited from the Russian by Rosa Newmarch).

Dr. Johnson Writes From Scotland

Skye, 21 Sept. 1773.

Dearest Madam,
I am so vexed at the necessity of sending yesterday so short a letter, that I purpose to get a long letter beforehand by writing something every day. . . . Lady Macleod is very good to me, and the place at which we now are, is equal in strength of situation, in the wildness of the adjacent country, and in the plenty and elegance of the domestic entertainment, to a castle in Gothic romances. The sea with a little island is before us; cascades play within view. Close to the house is the formidable skeleton of an old castle, probably Danish, and the whole mass of building stands upon a protuberance of rock, inaccessible till of late but by a pair of stairs on the sea side, and secure in ancient times against any enemy that was likely to invade the kingdom of Skye.

Macleod has offered me an island; if it were not too far off I should hardly refuse it: my island would be pleasant than Brixthelmstone, if you and your master could come to it; but I cannot think it pleasant to live quite alone.

"Oblique meorum, obliqui- scendit et illic!"
That I should be elated by the dominion of an island to forgetfulness of my friends at Strathairn, I cannot believe, and I hope never to deserve that they should be willing to forget me.

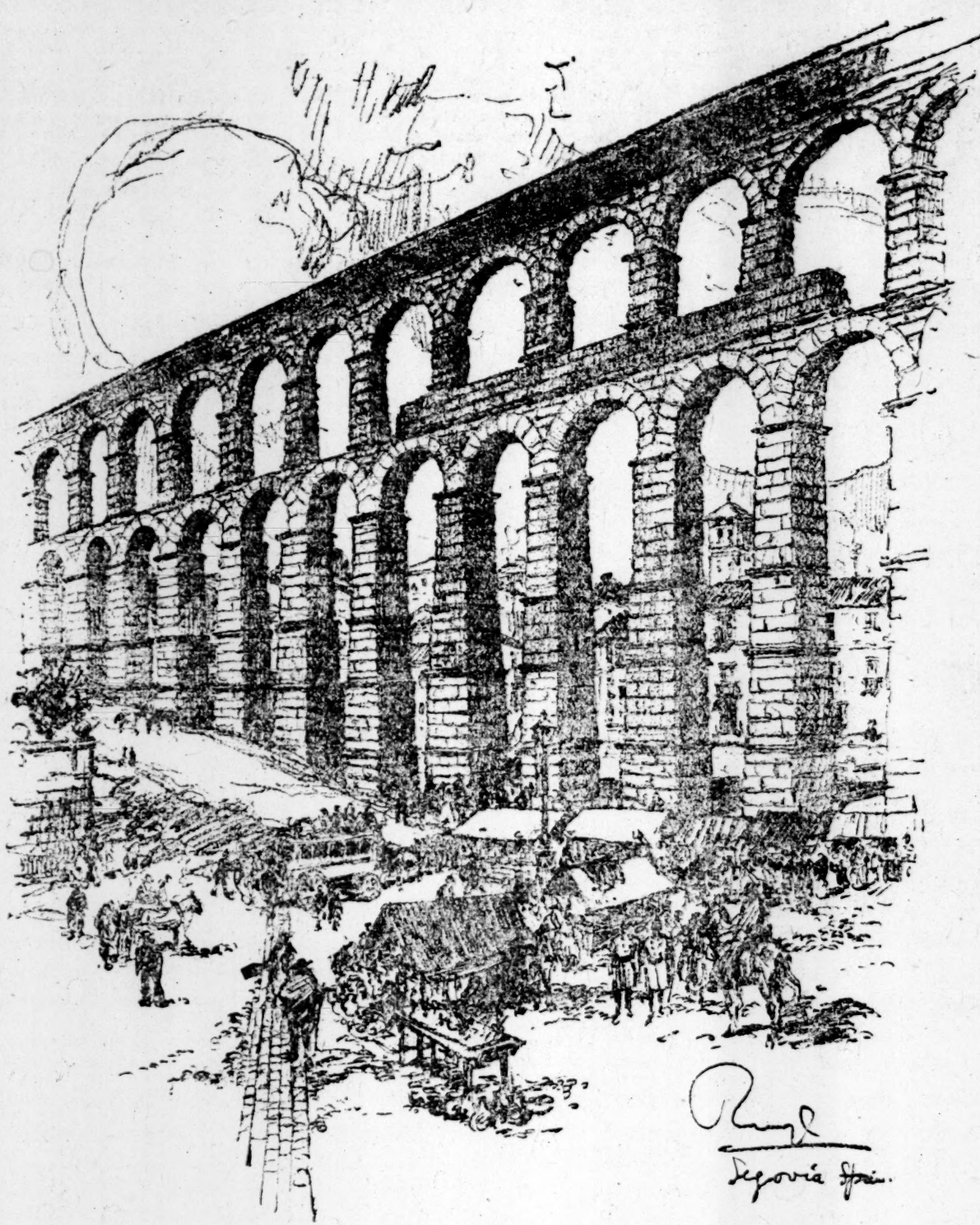
It has happened that I have been often recognized in my journey where I did not expect it. At Aberdeen I found one of my acquaintance professor of physics; turning aside to dine with a country gentleman, I was owned at table by one who had seen me at a philosophical lecture; at Macdonald's I was claimed by a naturalist, who wanders about the islands to pick up curiosities; and I had once in London attracted the notice of Lady Macleod.

I will now go on with my account. The Highland girl . . . looked and talked not inelegantly; her father was by no means an ignorant or weak man; there were some books in the cottage, among which were some volumes of Pridaux's "Connections"; this man's conversation we were glad of while we stayed. He had been out, as they call it, in forty-five, and still retained his old opinions. He was going to America, because his rent was raised beyond what he thought himself able to pay.

Next morning our landlord liked us so well, that he walked some miles with us for our company. . . . He told us some stories of their march into England. At last he left us, and we went forward, winding among mountains, sometimes green and sometimes naked, commonly so steep as not easily to be climbed by the greatest vigor and activity; our way was often crossed by little rivulets, and we were entertained with small streams trickling from the rocks, which after heavy rains must be tremendous torrents.

About noon we came to a small glen, so they call a valley, which compared with other places appeared rich and fertile; here our guides desired us to stop, that the horses might graze, for the journey was very laborious, and no more grass would be found. We made no difficulty of compliance, and I sat down to take notes on a green bank, with a small stream running at my feet, in the midst of savage solitude, with mountains before me, and on either hand covered with heath. I looked around me, and wondered that I was not more affected, but the mind is not at all times equally ready to be put in motion; if my mistresses and master and Quenny had been there we should have produced some reflections among us, either poetical or philosophical, for though solitude be the nurse of woe, conversation is often the parent of remarks and discoveries.

—From a letter to Mrs. Thrale.



The Markets at the Roman Aqueduct, Segovia, Spain

The Romans Left the Glorious Aqueduct

"The next morning we drove down the mountain and over the rolling plain to the fine old city of Segovia. In point of antiquity and historic interest it is inferior to no town in Spain. It has lost its ancient importance as a seat of government and a mart of commerce," wrote John Hay, in his "Castilian Days." "Yet, even in its poverty and rags, it has the air of a town that has seen better days. Tradition says it was founded by Hercules. It was an important city of the Roman Empire, and a great capital in the days of the Arab monarchy. It was the court of the star-gazing King Alonso the Wise. Through a dozen centuries it was the flower of the mountains of Castile. Each succeeding age and race beautified and embellished it, and each, departing, left the trace of its passage in the abiding granite of its monuments. The Romans left the glorious aqueduct, that work of demigods who scorned to mention it in their histories; its medieval bishops bequeathed to later times their ideas of ecclesiastical architecture; and the Arabs . . . fortification and the industrial arts.

"Very ruin makes it only more precious to the traveler. There are here none of the modern and commonplace evidences of life and activity that shock the artistic sense in other towns. . . . Its solitude is rarely intruded upon by the impertinent curious, and the red back of Murray is a rare apparition in its winding streets. . . . Yet those who come are rightly repaid. One does not quickly forget the impression produced by the first view of the vast aqueduct, as you drive into the town from La Granja. It comes upon you in an instant. . . . The two great ranges of superimposed arches, over one hundred feet high, spanning the ravine-like suburb from the outer hills to the Alcázar. You raise your eyes from the market-place, with its dickerling crowd, from the old and equal houses clustered like shot rubbish at the foot of the chasm, to this grand and soaring wonder of utilitarian architecture, with something of a fancy that it was never made, that it has stood there since the morning of the world. It has the lightness and the strength, the absence and the essential beauty, the vastness and the perfection, of a work of nature.

"It is one of those gigantic works of Trajan, so common in that magnificent age that Roman authors do not allude to it. It was built to bring the cool mountain water of the Sierra Fria a distance of nine miles through the hills, the gullees, and the pine forests of Valsain, and over the open plain to the thirsty city of Segovia. The aqueduct proper runs from the old tower of Caseron three thousand feet to the reservoir where the water deposits its sand and sediment, and thence begins the series of

one hundred and nineteen arches, which traverse three thousand feet more and pass the valley, the arrabal, and reach the citadel. It is composed of great blocks of granite, so perfectly framed and fitted that not a particle of mortar or cement is employed in the construction."

The Fields of Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Would you tread the fields of winter? They lie level at the door. Stretching out on sleeping waters To a sun-bedazzled shore.

Would you fence the fields of winter? They are heaped by trackless hills. Where the pine trees roop unheeded Down to drink in grottoed rills.

Would you plow the fields of winter? The frost wind cuts them keen. Patterns ridge and fashions furrow, Rolls them to a silver sheen.

Would you sow the fields of winter? The north wind sows them free. And the grain is white and wanton, And falls untidely.

Would you reap the fields of winter? In the spring the freshest ear. Bearing swift their icy burdens To the river's threshing floor.

Would you own the fields of winter? You must load the light canoe, List the slapping of the beaver, In the August twilight blue.

I Sail From New York to Plymouth

I sail from New York on May 23, and reach Plymouth—oh, blessed name, oh, loveliness! Plymouth—was there ever so sweet and droll a sound? Drake's Plymouth, English Western Plymouth, city where men speak softly and things are sold for shillings, not for dollars; and there is love, and beauty, and old houses; and beyond which are, little fields, very green, bounded by small piled walls of stone; and behind them—I know it—the brown and black, splintered, haunted moor. By that the train shall go up; by Dartmouth, where my brother was—I will make a litany; by Torquay, where Verrill stayed; and by Paignton, where I have walked in the rain; past Bampton, where John Ford was born, and Appledore, in the inn of which I wrote a poem against a commercial traveler; by Dawlish, of which John Keats sang; within sight of Widdicombe, where old Tom Colley rode a mare; not a dozen miles from John Galsworthy at Manaton; within sight almost of that hill at Drewsteignton on which I lay out all one September night, crying—and to Exeter and to Ottery St. Mary where Coleridge sojournd; and across Wiltshire, where men built and sang many centuries before the Aquila.—From "Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke: With a Memoir."

Moral Sense the Source of Authority

The old idea that government and liberty are incompatible is no longer valid. The moral sense of humanity repudiates all save government by consent, and in the modern world this moral sense is the source of all authority. It is the living essence of the democratic principle, the aim of which is liberty through government, that is, through agreement and cooperation. Liberty is no longer a reward, no longer a matter of privilege, but a right, to be forfeited only by those who are corrupt and morally injurious to society, and then only as a matter of expediency, not of right. If a man employs his liberty to thwart that of others, then society must use its power of coercion. In the main this is achieved by the deterrent power of public opinion, but it must be admitted that there will always be cases in which physical prevention must be employed, though, as wisdom permeates society, such cases will become fewer, and offenders will be left to face the natural consequences of their actions.

When government was regarded as being inspired by some awful authority from above, then liberty could not be suffered to exist except by dispensation and upon the fulfillment of conditions.

The time for that is past. The conception of government has altered. Its authority comes now from the moral sense of the people, that sense by which they are in touch with a power greater than themselves. They do not see their governors as emissaries of a higher power, but as the chosen representatives of the greater power beyond themselves. Inspiration is now no longer in the head of the body politic, but in the whole organism. . . . Liberty is a right and all men must have it. He who cheats another man of his liberty loses his own, and so the rich men who have cheated the poor of their liberties have lost theirs. The exploitation brought on by the industrial method has driven liberty out of the political world. Systems? There is only one system. The plutocratic aristocracy cannot maintain liberty as a privilege; democracy can insure liberty as a right. Plutocracy can only destroy liberty in exploiters and exploited alike. Therefore, plutocracy is doomed. Whatever political systems come and go, the moral sense of humanity is imperishable, and claims ever the best and bravest and most incorruptible in human energy, which moves ever to one end, the establishment of the divine in man in all those places where men do congregate.—Gilbert Cannan (from "Freedom").

To a Sea-Bird

Sauntering hither on listless wings. Careless vagabond of the sea, Little thou heedest the surf that sings. The bar that thunders, the shale that rings— Give me to keep thy company.

—Bret Harte.

Truth Condemneth Not

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS on the night when Nicodemus, "a ruler of the Jews," came to interview Jesus. Probably the passage over caused questions to arise in the Pharisee's mind about the Messiah, or it may have been some sign that Christ Jesus gave, confirming a follower's faith, as well as attesting his own understanding, that brought Nicodemus to the Master. However this may be, it is certain that out of this conversation there has come to us one of those profoundly final explanations, for which John's Gospel is noted, of the difference between the physical sense of man and the image and likeness of God, between that which is born of fleshly desires and that which is born of spiritual understanding—in short between matter and Spirit, error and Truth.

It was no more than fitting that there should be a declaration in this conversation pointing to the infinitude of the Christ, Truth, rather than to a mere personality. "God," said the Master, "sent not his Son (Christ, Truth) into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." This must have been a startling announcement to one who perceived only a physical man, subject to a law which recognized nothing more than a mortal necessity of punishing the evil-doer. Jesus' statement, however, was metaphysical. Mary Baker Eddy expresses the same sense of the infinitude of Truth when she says on page 243 of Science and Health: "Truth has no consciousness of error." Now if infinite Truth is not conscious of error, and nothing could be plainer than that it is not, it certainly has nothing to condemn or to punish.

Nothing, however, seems plainer to the inhabitants of the earth than that condemnation is present everywhere. In the vocabulary of the human or carnal mind condemnation appears to be writ very large. This is not at all strange, when it is remembered that one of the names of mortal mind or personal sense, alias evil, is the accuser. One does not have to stop and think very long before it is apparent that this name is applied correctly, for corporeal sense, or the belief that there is life and intelligence in matter, is constantly in the business of condemning something. Mortal man's material ways are, therefore, doomed beforehand to condemnation.—if no one else accuses him, then the inherent sense of right will do so, until evil has had its measure pressed down, full and running over. This proves that the mortal or carnal mind has nothing in itself of good or of God, and that error, claiming to be and to have material consciousness, sees nothing but error and its own condemnation.

Until Christian Science was discovered by Mrs. Eddy, matter or mortal mind with its inevitable sense of condemnation, was mysterious. It was she who made it plain to the world that there could be nothing else in matter but contradictions and condemnations. "Matter," she says on page 277 of Science and Health, "is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters." Here, then, is plainly the reason why there is unending condemnation in matter or error. All statements, whatever based upon material logic or mortal mind beliefs are premised upon error, and the moment such statements are made they draw their own condemnation with themselves—they are always at the point of self-condemnation. Was this not indicated by Christ Jesus' words when he said: "He that believeth on him (Christ, Truth) is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already." In other words: He that reasons "I think according to Spirit or Truth, is never condemned, but he that believes in matter or the flesh is by that very material belief condemned already. Then the Master also proceeded to elucidate why the condemnation inherent in matter, alias mortal mind, would come to humanity. Was it not just because mankind was deceived into believing in matter rather than in Spirit, in the pleasures of corporeal sense rather than in the spiritual understanding of Truth? "And this is the condemnation," Jesus said, "that light (Truth) is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

Now there is nothing quite so refreshing to anyone sincerely seeking Truth than a realization that Truth has nothing to condemn, that there really is nothing to be punished or destroyed for error is already nothing.—no-thing,—and all that remains for us to do is to realize this verity, yea, and realize it even as infinite Truth itself knows no error by constantly denying reality to all that is unlike Truth. Is that not precisely what is done even in the rule of numbers? Does not the study of numbers refuse in itself any recognition to error? Does it not continually declare only for that which is demonstrably true? But, it may be objected, what becomes of the many statements that declare that Truth destroys error? To Truth there simply is no error and this annihilates the false claims of corporeal sense. On page 243 of Science and Health, already referred to, we read: "Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God."

Truth, therefore, is the law by which error is annihilated because Truth proves error to be nothing. It can make no difference, of course, what

the error of the flesh or matter calls itself; whether it masquerades under the name of sin, disease, or death. "Ye shall know the truth," said Christ Jesus, "and the truth shall make you free." The freedom of which he spoke is the freedom from all of the condemnation found in the belief of matter or mortal mind. Where there is no belief in the reality of matter, nothing is left to be condemned, for there is no error in Spirit. Says Mrs. Eddy, on page 339 of Science and Health, "You conquer error by denying its verity," and the truth of this statement can be proved by any one who may wish to test it for himself.

In an Old Library

In this old farmhouse garret where I stray.

A refuge from worries of the town, I dig and delve the living summer day

Through ancient volumes, dusty, worn, and brown.

On dingy panes a hornet fumes and frets.

A beetle thumps the wall with sudden thud;

A wasp hangs captive in a spider's nets.

A dirt-daub, singing, molds his house of mud.

A mantel holds two antiquated clocks.

Where scampering mice go playing hide-and-seek;

A wren, snug-nested in an empty box

Sits calm and quiet while her fledglings squeak.

Here, like a vein of purest virgin gold

Deep-hidden in the desert rock and sand.

Are all the treasures of the days of old.

Brought by the great and good from every land. . . .

Here, like a pirate at his secret cave,

I dig my buried ingots from the junk;

And, like a diver, from an ocean grave

I raise the Spanish galleons that I sunk.

Here all the wise sit in serene array,

Where Plato's words flow forth in honeyed sweets;

I see the face of Goldsmith and of Gray,

I walk with Shelley and I talk with Keats.

O magic Past, you woo me from Today;

The frenzied world outside is lost to view.

Old friends are best! I tread this quiet way,

Forsaking not the old to win the new.

—Walter Malone.

Desire Necessary

How easy it is to do kindly things if one only wants to!—Julia C. R. Dorr.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper . . .	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (same size as Bible paper) . . .	5.00
Leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition . . . 3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition . . . 3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited, and to the use of the name of this newspaper in connection with the same.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$4.50 Three Months, \$3.25 One Month, .75c Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

In North America: Countries

Up to 16 pages . . . 1 cent 7 cents

Up to 24 pages . . . 2 cents 8 cents

Up to 32 pages . . . 3 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The rate to decide any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

Washington: 221 1/2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

London: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

Southern: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western: Suite 1211 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

Pacific Coast: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

Canadian: 722 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

Australasian: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 1211 East 40th St., Chicago.

Kansas City, 211A Commercial Trust Bldg.

San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles, 1123 Broadway Bldg.

London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HEALING OF THE SICK, THE HEALING OF THE SICK, THE HEALING OF THE SICK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

Prohibition Issue in United Kingdom

THE message sent through this paper, the other day, to the people of the United States by George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, telling of the satisfaction and encouragement brought to the supporters of prohibition in the United Kingdom by the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, may be said to mark a definite period in the great struggle against the tyranny of liquor. As Mr. Wilson puts it, "The victory is an epoch-making event in the world-wide campaign against alcohol, and must have far-reaching effects on the temperance work throughout the United Kingdom."

As far as the United States, and indeed as far as the whole North American continent, is concerned, the matter is practically settled. The battle has been fought and won; but the advocates of prohibition in the United States and Canada do not for a moment imagine that there is nothing else for them to do. The cry, "Come over and help us," is heard on all hands. And having learned, from the experience of the struggle just ended, how best this help can be afforded, prohibitionists in the United States and in every country recognize how readily they can come to the help of those who are still in the midst of the strife. For indeed, at no time in the history of the world was the inexorable effect of right thinking more generally recognized than it is today. The last four years, which have witnessed the flourishing of the green bay tree, have also seen, at last, its cutting down and casting into the fire. As Mr. Balfour said, the other day, in his remarkable address to American editors in London, the history of the last four years might have been the work of a great novelist devising "a drama of crime," of the early success of the crime, of the moment when that success began to be doubted, the final cataclysm in which the criminals and all their works were overwhelmed in sudden destruction. "The mills of God grind slowly," Mr. Balfour quoted, it may be remembered, and then went on to tell how he thought that what that meant was that the crimes, the faults, the follies of mankind worked out their own result, and as a rule worked them out slowly. Mr. Balfour is philosopher and metaphysician enough to recognize that the one inevitable result which they work out is their own destruction.

The years just past have seen this destruction carried on with ever-increasing acceleration. They have seen liquor swept out of Canada, and the womanhood of Canada enfranchised. They have seen the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, and liquor swept out of the United States. The activity of right thinking has been clearly visible everywhere throughout the body politic of nations, forcing to the surface, in order that they may be promptly destroyed, all manner of wrong thinking, corruption of every description, treachery, sedition, and fraud. It has tested men and women everywhere; and re-valued all values until many must have paused in something like wonder at this Twentieth Century fulfillment of that hillside prophecy of the Master Metaphysician twenty centuries ago, "There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed."

And so those people in England, today, who fail to read the signs of the times, who fail to understand what all this means, and seek to explain every reformation on the basis of mere human volition and achievement, are inviting for themselves a rough conversion in the near future. It is in vain that Father Bernard Vaughan insists that the English workingman must have his beer. A million English workingmen arise at such an accusation and ask, "Who says so?" It is in vain that Cardinal Gibbons, in the United States, declares that the ratification of the prohibition amendment "strikes at the very fundamentals of the Christian religion." State after state has declared in its favor, until, finally, the whole nation, without a dissenting vote, has established the measure as a national law. Was it not Burke who said, "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people"? When, therefore, Mr. Wilson insists, as he does in his message, that notwithstanding every reactionary element, prohibitionists in the United Kingdom are confident that all that is best in English citizenship will unite for the overthrow of the present dominion of alcohol, he is not indulging in some gratifying thought of which the wish is the father. He is simply showing that he recognizes the work of Principle, and so foresees and foretells the inevitable results.

At the present moment the prohibitionists in the United Kingdom are devoting their immediate efforts to securing first of all the continuance of the restrictions placed on liquor during the war. Nevertheless, they realize that these restrictions are only palliatives. As Mr. Wilson puts it, temperance reformers in England have an ever-deepening conviction that only in prohibition is to be found the solution of this problem.

They are, of course, right. On this question there is really no room for compromise. The one, final, all-effective plea against the liquor traffic in all its phases is that it is an immoral traffic, and there is no such thing as a legitimate regulation of an immoral traffic. The indulgence in liquor also is immoral, and there is no such thing as a legitimate regulation of an immoral indulgence. The smallest use is an abuse. Like all great questions, this is fundamentally a simple one; a question of laying judgment to the line and "righteousness to the plummet."

At the present moment, prohibitionists, everywhere, are looking to Mr. Lloyd George. And the British Prime Minister, who has taken for his motto that the people must strike for reform whilst "the nation is riding the chariot of a high purpose," has, it is welcome to recall, never left his own attitude on the liquor question in doubt. In a statement issued just before the recent elections, he once again emphasized his own tremendous convictions on

this question. "The lessons of the war," he declared in this statement, speaking of the drink traffic, "must be carefully examined and observed; for every obstacle, moral as well as physical, to the health and happiness of the people must be removed." Mr. Lloyd George might, perhaps, claim forgiveness if he did not take the initiative, after his bitter experiences early in the war, when his attempt to institute war-time prohibition was frustrated largely by his own friends. But Mr. Lloyd George is not the kind of man to take refuge in such a plea, and those who know him best, and appreciate most the urgency of this matter, will continue to look to him confidently for leadership.

The Making of an Issue

NO SENTIMENTAL, or, to be more exact, no sentimental patriotic consideration is likely hereafter to enter into such treatment as the Republican leaders in the United States Congress shall accord the Democratic Administration. This appears to be established by the criticism recently directed by Republican Senators toward White House policies generally, and especially toward those having to do with after-war readjustments and the relief of war-worn peoples of Europe. If the great majority of the American people were given an opportunity of expressing themselves on the subject, perhaps they would display a marked preference for postponement of a partisan onslaught upon the Administration, whether they were in sympathy with White House policies or not, until after the peace treaties had been signed.

But there are reasons, and to Republican leaders very good ones, why their criticisms of the President, his advisers, and heads of war bureaux and relief activities, should be no longer postponed. The fighting is over. Its end gives rise to questions of great national as well as international importance. Out of the discussion of these questions will, without a doubt, spring the domestic political issues upon which the next presidential campaign will be fought. The next presidential campaign is little more than a year away. It is none too soon now, as Republicans see the situation, to be looking for a rallying cry and a standard-bearer. The rallying cry and the standard-bearer should be found, so they seem to be convinced, through inquiry into the Democratic conduct of the war, an inquiry that carries with it a suggestion of tremendous scope and limitless possibility, from a partisan point of view. The Republican Party has stood by the Democratic Administration during the war; now that the war appears to be ended, the Republican Party can claim, in the belief of the leaders, the right to call for an accounting of Democratic stewardship.

The request by the President that \$100,000,000 shall be appropriated by Congress for the relief of the hungry of Europe, not only on humanitarian grounds, but in order that the progress of discontent and Bolshevism among the masses may be stayed, has been made the occasion for the beginning of an organized Republican attack upon administration policies and methods. Some recognized spokesmen of the Republican organization took part, a few days ago, in the debate arising from consideration of the measure designed to bring about compliance with the President's request. Among these were Senator Johnson of California, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, and Senator Harding of Ohio. Behind them, and approving, were the party "war horses." Many caustic things were said; some severe criticisms were uttered, some very alarming predictions were made as a result of alleged inefficient handling of conditions resulting from the disposition of supplies, the unemployment of returned and returning soldiers, and consequent economic disturbance. Among the most notable of the statements made were perhaps those by Senator Harding, who, along with other things, said:

If you don't get back to a peace basis in the next ninety days, you will be more concerned about putting out the fires of Bolshevism in the United States than about the starving peoples of Europe. I want to cry out for the practical things. We are building \$3,000,000,000 worth of American ships at war prices, ranging from \$220 to \$250 a ton. It is proposed to spend \$2,000,000,000 more. While we are building on this basis, the heads of the Shipping Board say we must write off \$1,000,000,000. Practical shipbuilders say that is not enough. Where is this magic treasury that makes it possible to write off two, three, four, five, or six billions? If we had any confidence in ourselves we would say, "Not another ship at war prices."

This is important mainly as a keynote, and all the more important because it is sounded by a man who is looked upon by many as the probable Republican nominee for the presidency next year. It is within reason to say that the position taken by Senator Harding in this connection was taken advisedly. In fact, it was made possible by others of his party who had already spoken. What it indicates is that the opposition is now earnestly engaged upon the making of an issue. How far the opposition will get with the structure designed on the lines indicated by Senator Harding will depend a great deal upon whether the President, on his return, shall do something, or say something, to make departure from these lines advisable.

In any event, the Republican campaign of 1920 has evidently been launched; if the plans of the Republicans for issue-making must be changed from time to time to conform to circumstances, that may somewhat impede their task, but the interruptions will be only temporary. It is manifest that the fight against the Administration is to be an aggressive and a merciless one.

Union Labor and Immigration

SPEAKING for approximately one-half million railroad employees in the United States, including conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen embraced in the so-called "Big Four" organizations, P. J. McNamara, a witness before the national House Committee on Immigration, informed that body, a few days ago, that unionized labor in the country favored the prohibition of immigration for at least four years. The railroad brotherhoods had, he said, adopted resolutions indorsing at least a limitation, and in some instances the actual stopping, of immigration, so far as immigrants of the so-called laboring classes were concerned. There had been, he declared, no shortage of labor in the country

during the last ten years, and in answer to the question, "How about the agricultural regions?" he replied, "No shortage even there."

This spokesman for the railroad brotherhoods declared that the indications all pointed to an overplus of labor in the near future. He was sure that at the present time the supply of common labor was ample to meet all demands. Workers now on the ground, as well, of course, as those returning from military service to civilian life, should be taken care of first. These should not, he intimated, be subjected to competition by new arrivals willing to work for low wages. American toilers should be enabled, by obtaining good pay for their work, to take care of their families and to educate their children.

This testimony and contention are in line with the long-established view of organized labor. Among the harmful results of unlimited and unrestricted immigration is the depressing effect which it has on native or, at least, on citizen labor. Congress long ago recognized the injurious effects of the importation of labor by those engaged in certain industries, and enacted laws prohibiting it and punishing those who might participate in it. These laws have, it is known, frequently been violated, with the result that certain industrial centers have been flooded, from time to time, with cheap and cheapening labor, to the detriment of native and naturalized workers. There are now pending in the House of Representatives at Washington two bills, one prohibiting immigration for two years, the other forbidding it for four years. Soldiers of the United States and allied armies are exempt from the provisions of both of these restrictive measures, and Mr. McNamara, in behalf of the railway unions, approved of this exemption.

Reinforcing the contention that the United States, in order that it may consider the situation carefully, and determine from studious observation what would be the wise course to pursue, is the statement of Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, just returned from the overseas service as a United States Army lieutenant, who strongly favors a four-year interdiction of all immigration into the country. "I have talked with many German prisoners," he says, "and found them practically united in a purpose to come to America as soon as the war ended. They believe they will be received here with open arms, and that America is the land of wealth and promise." And he adds: "American labor has a right to work out its own salvation, which it cannot do if there is a tremendous influx of low-priced, impoverished foreign labor." Representative Johnson simply confirms a general conviction, among those who have been observant of conditions abroad, that, without restriction of immigration, the incomers will be not only immensely numerous but, in many cases, undesirable.

The sympathy and moral support of the trades unions of the country will be of immeasurable value in the campaign now on foot with the purpose of changing, and changing radically, not only temporarily but permanently, the policy of the United States toward immigration. The desire of all friends of reform in this particular is, not that the gates of the Republic and of opportunity shall be closed to the deserving, but that hereafter they shall be open only to those known to be worthy of admission.

Palais du Luxembourg

IN MOST countries where two-chamber government, or at any rate a two-chamber legislature, is the thing, the two chambers generally manage to find a place under the same roof. A member of the British House of Commons, true to time-honored custom, may refer mysteriously to "another place," meaning thereby, of course, the House of Lords; but he knows that to reach the other place he has only to pass out of the green-upholstered lobby into the red-upholstered lobby, and to persevere until he comes to the entrance to the Gilded Chamber, which is, of course, yet another name for another place. It is the same in Washington, and in the states of the Union, the two chambers abiding under the same roof; and so it is in most countries; but France has arranged things differently. The Chambre des Députés looks out across the Seine from the Quai d'Orsay, across the Pont de la Concorde; whilst the Palais du Sénat, a good mile and more away in the midst of the Quartier Latin, looks out over the Jardin du Luxembourg.

It is just forty years since the Senate finally established itself at the Palais du Luxembourg. Previous to that, the beautiful building where President Wilson was entertained by the Senators recently, had served many purposes, since the days when its walls began to rise above the trees of the Luxembourg at the instance of Maria de' Medici, in the early years of the Seventeenth Century. After the Medici's days, it was inhabited, during successive generations, by members of the royal family, until the time of Louis XVI. Then about the time of the Revolution, the King's brother, the Comte de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII, made his home there, but when the Comte became an émigré and the Revolution had established itself, the Palais de Luxembourg was many things in turn, and nothing long. The Convention turned it into a prison; the Directory made it the seat of government; Napoleon, when Emperor, installed the Senate there; under the restoration and Louis Philippe it became the House of Peers, and the Senate was again installed by Napoleon III; then it became the office of the Prefecture of the Seine, and the Palais du Sénat, once more, in 1879.

The Palais is, of course, one of the show places of Paris, and is famous for its pictures and its statuary; but those who know Paris well, who have taken it at their ease, who have seen the Louvre, not in one or two or even more hurried rushes, but by just dropping in, every now and again, as they passed that way—such people always think of the Luxembourg because of its gardens rather than its Palais. The Palais is quickly taken for granted, but the gardens are always a study, not only for their flowers and their trees, their fountains and statues, all of which Paris knows so well how to display, but because the Jardin du Luxembourg is one of the great playgrounds of Paris. At all times of the year, but especially in the early summer and the early autumn, all young Paris, at any rate all young Paris of

the "rive gauche," seems to come to the Jardin du Luxembourg, to hear the band play, to sail its boats in the basins of the great fountain, to indulge in all forms of "le sport," and to enjoy itself thoroughly. There are always children in the Luxembourg Gardens, from early morning until sundown. And then, at sundown, or shortly afterward, there comes rolling amongst the trees, across the lawns, and over the flower beds, the sound of a drum, the official invitation, to children and grown-ups alike, that the Luxembourg Gardens are about to be closed for the night.

Notes and Comments

TURNING the sword into a plowshare is a figure of speech, but using the periscope to direct the players in a pantomime has actually come to pass. This peaceful adaptation of the means whereby the submarine commander has watched the ocean, to the purposes of a musical director watching a stage, took place at the first performance of a pantomime, the other night, in New York. The composer of the music had come from Chicago to direct the orchestra, and found his seat in the orchestra pit so far below the stage level that only a neck like that of Alice in Wonderland, after she had eaten the mushroom, would have let him look over the footlights. So the management installed a periscope. It was probably some little time before the whole audience had guessed what the thing was, and that a musical director down below was periscoping the players on the stage while he beat time for his orchestra.

THERE is already a little company handling brooms with some vigor in France. They are the men who recognize that now is the time for France to put her house in order; who see that the time of victory is the time for brushing away the cobwebs of the past, so that they shall not be found in the France of the new Europe. There is Lysis hard at it in his paper *La Nouvelle Démocratie*, and Gustave Hervé in *La Victoire*, and there is, it appears, also a group of young university men who sign themselves under the collective name of "Les Compagnons." "To reorganize France" is their stated aim, and they have just published some of their articles in a book, "*Le Cahier de Probus*" is its title. They have also established an association which is to carry on propaganda for the adoption of a very definite program in view of the coming elections. Altogether there is a great deal of activity on the part of young France, activity which it will be worth while to watch.

IN THE remarkable collection of Colonial furniture recently purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, one piece will interest all sorts and conditions of visitors, whether or not they care for old furniture. It is the desk used by George Washington when he was living in the Craigie House, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, later the home of the poet Longfellow, and had come to the college town to take command of the American Revolutionary Army. Temporarily the desk was Washington's; nevertheless it eventually went its way to an attic, as happened to so many honorable pieces of Colonial furniture when the Nineteenth Century brought in new fashions, and was there found by Mr. George S. Palmer, a searcher-out of rare old specimens, whose success has often surprised other collectors. So far had this desk fallen from its original estate that the cost of restoration was probably more than the Colonial gentleman who first bought it, paid for it.

IF HE ever felt inclined, as perhaps he did, Mr. Palmer may have had the experience of sitting at George Washington's desk on a chair that once belonged to Charles II of England; and then, by way of variety, on another which, 230-odd years ago, upheld the royal person of James II. Both of these historic chairs have now gone, with the Washington desk, to the Metropolitan Museum, where anybody may see but none may occupy them. They are nearly contemporary, for it must have been late in his reign when Charles II decided that his palace needed a new armchair, and probably discussed with his cabinetmaker the cherub heads, Tudor-rose, crown, escutcheon, and lion and unicorn of its ornate carving. Not long afterward Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, and when James II ordered his chair it was very likely made by a Huguenot craftsman who had fled to England.

INTELLIGENT farmers throughout New England, those who hear of the experiment that one man with the courage of his conviction has undertaken, in Maine, will be keenly interested to see how he comes out. Believing that he can profitably produce beef, he has started with a herd of forty-four fine cattle. The free range land of the West is gone; land suitable for pasturage now costs less in New England, and is, of course, nearer New England markets. If, in short, the western farmer can profitably produce beef on land worth \$90 to \$500 an acre, the eastern farmer, if he can get as much and as good grass per acre, should be able to do as well with land worth \$5 to \$25. The success of the experiment will apparently lie largely in the grass; or, if it is necessary to improve the soil, in showing that better pasturage can be developed without more than equalizing the cost of feeding the cattle.

LORD BRYCE in the *International Review* puts forward a plea for a journal to be devoted exclusively to foreign politics. It is not that Lord Bryce minimizes in the least the work which the British press already accomplishes in keeping the public informed on current foreign affairs. He admits that the press supplies "plenty of information, much of it trustworthy, and even more of it forcibly put," at times of crisis. But what he is looking for is a paper which will be independent of crises, which will go on as a running brook, providing waters of knowledge to an admittedly very thirsty world. There is to be no one-sidedness about this proposed paper, and another condition which Lord Bryce stipulates is that it shall put forward facts rather than views. Such a walking encyclopedia, if realized, would be regarded, as the advertisement says, as "a boon and a blessing to men."